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CUTHBERTSON
FLORIBUNDA SWEET PEAS

The latest achievement
in Sweet Peas

Large Jumbo Packet
35c

THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.

Established 1885

SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

FIVE PRIZE-WINNING PETUNIAS

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

1952: **BALLERINA**—F₁ Hybrid Grandiflora. Soft glowing salmon, fringed. Very uniform, dwarf and compact. Free flowering.

1953: **COMANCHE**—F₁ Hybrid Multiflora. Deepest scarlet red, magnificent size and brilliance, for bedding, boxes, borders.

1955: **PALE FACE**—F₁ Hybrid Multiflora. Small flowered, pure white companion to Comanche. Same vigorous qualities.

1955: **PRIMA DONNA**—F₁ Hybrid Grandiflora. Bright rose pink, fringed. Same growth and flowering habits as Ballerina.

1956: **FIRE DANCE**—F₁ Multiflora. Brilliant scarlet with golden yellow center and fringed edges. An outstanding performer.

FIRE DANCE



BALLERINA



COMANCHE



PALE FACE



PRIMA DONNA



These first generation hand-pollinated hybrid petunias have been tested all over the country and their All-American Selections awards are proof of their uniformly outstanding performances: **More flowers—stronger growing—longer lasting—and therefore, more economical, too.** You want to see them bloom in YOUR garden . . .

"HELLO NEIGHBOR"

This up-to-date forty page book on gardening and garden products is presented to you with our compliments in the hopes that it will make gardening more fun and more productive for you.

Your Garden Headquarters



ADDITIONAL PETUNIAS

PETUNIA

(a) GRP. 4—12"

FIRE CHIEF—All-America Gold Medal Winner. Brilliant fire truck red. The first flower to win this award in 11 years. Compact, uniform, fine bedder. Pkt. 25c.

SINGLE MIXED—Many choice varieties in wide range of colors. Ideal for beds and borders. Pkt. 15c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA, MIXED—Large flowers of rose, pink, salmon, copper and other delightful soft pastel tints. Blooms are ruffled and fringed. Pkt. 25c.

ALBA (WHITE)—A clear white single variety for bedding. Pkt. 15c.

BLUE BEE—For bedding. Single rich violet blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ROSE KING—Single flowered bedder. Beautiful rose pink of brilliant effect. Pkt. 15c.

CARNIVAL—New! Brilliant bedder. F2 Hybrid. Vigor. Vast color range. Ruffled petals. Big flowers. Shown in color on page 19. Pkt. 25c.



GIANT OF CALIFORNIA

ALL-AMERICA PETUNIAS
Shown in color and described on opposite page

BALLERINA • COMANCHE
FIRE DANCE • PALE FACE
PRIMA DONNA

Each 50c per packet

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**ON OUR FRONT
COVER . . .**

**CUTHBERTSON
FLORIBUNDA
SWEET PEAS**

**A NEW OUTSTANDING
EARLY BLOOMING
HEAT RESISTANT
VARIETY**

(See page 9 for
complete listing)



**SWEET PEAS CUTHBERTSON
FLORIBUNDA (New)**

A GLORIOUS MIXTURE OF COLORS
— NEW MULTIFLOWERED STRAIN
FIVE OR MORE LARGE FRAGRANT
BLOOMS PER STEM

35c

THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.
ESTABLISHED 1888
SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY
(*Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*)
(a) GRP. 2—18"

Branching plants of shining 2½ inch daisies, shades of buff, salmon, yellow, orange with darker zones and halos in center of blooms. Likes dry sunny spots. Pkt. 15c.

AGERATUM

(a) GRP. 2—6 to 12"

BLUE PERFECTION—A dwarf plant with lovely true blue flowers borne profusely through summer and into fall. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM

(a) GRP. 2—4 to 6"

CARPET OF SNOW—Most popular of White Alyssum—plants are flat, 2½ inches in height and compact. Grand for edging and rock gardens. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN SAXATILE (Perennial)—Low and compact. Masses of golden flowers in early spring. Pkt. 15c.

ROYAL CARPET—All-America Selection. New, producing violet purple flowers freely on plants about 4" high and 10" across. Excellent border plant. Pkt. 25c.

ARABIS (Rock Cress)

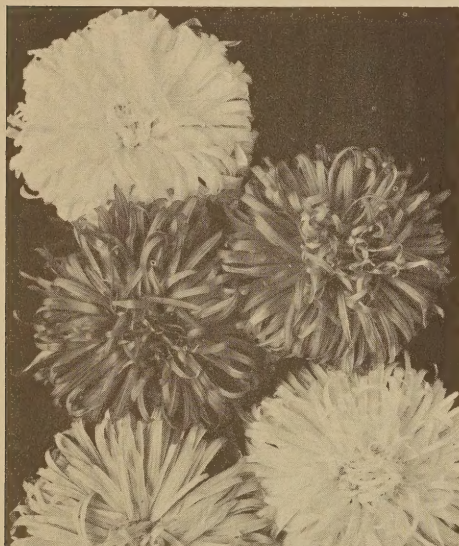
(p) GRP. 5—12"

ALPINA, WHITE—Spreading plants with trusses of dazzling white flowers in spring. Pkt. 15c.

AUBRIETA

(p) GRP. 5—4 to 6"

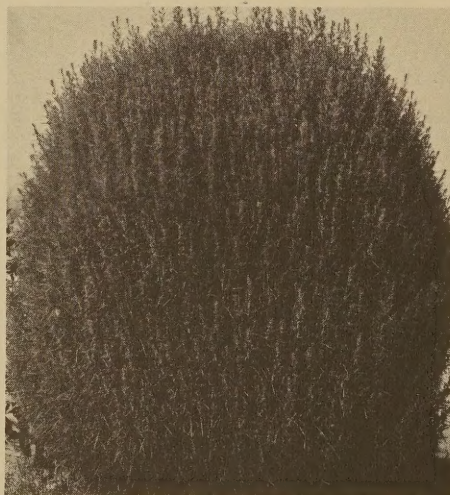
GIANT FLOWERED HYBRIDS—Solid sheets of lavender, pink, purple, blue, red or lilac blooms in early spring. Pkt. 25c.



GIANT CREGO ASTER



MIGNONETTE



MEXICAN FIRE BUSH

With a little foresight and planning, you can have color in your flower garden from early Spring to late Fall. The following descriptions are intended to help you select your flower seeds for maximum bloom throughout the flowering season. The addition of the flower height will be helpful in determining fore or back ground planting.

The identification under the flower group means: (a) Annual, (p) Perennial, (b) Biennial. The group numbers indicate culture groups—see explanation on opposite page.

ASTER

(a) GRP. 4

BRANCHING, Early Mixed—Brilliant double 4" blooms of compact form. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT CREGO—The 4" shaggy flowers with long curled petals give a fluffy ostrich feather-like effect. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT CREGO, in Separate Colors—Pink, lovely medium pink; Purple, rich color; Crimson, brilliant; White, snowy white. Pkt. 15c.

POWDER PUFF—Early, wilt resistant with plenty of three inch double flowers. Plants 24 inches high yet take less than 12 inches of space. All the flowers are on top. Pkt. 25c.

BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophila)

(a) GRP. 3—24"

SNOWFLAKE—A pure white form with larger flat petaled bell shaped blooms that give a snowy effect. Pkt. 10c.

PINK ELEGANS—Similar to Snowflake but with a clear rosy pink color. Pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CORNFLOWER

(*Centaurea*)

(a) GRP. 3—36"

BLUE BOY—Large intense clear blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED—All colors. An excellent mixture for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

BELLS OF IRELAND

(a) GRP. 2—24"

(*Molucella Laevis*)—Stems closely set with large bell-like sheaths of green surrounding small white flowers. Used fresh or dried. Pkt. 15c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

(a) GRP. 2—18"

PASTEL BEDDING MIX—A special mixture of all the lighter shades of Calendula, including many lovely shades of apricot, lemon, cream and orange. Pkt. 10c.

CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED—Many types and colors. Good for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

(a) GRP. 2

Prolific dainty vines that attain about 15 feet in height. Flowers of clear canary yellow. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis)

(a) GRP. 2—12", (p) GRP. 5—12"

UMBELLATA, MIXED (a)—Umbrella-like clusters of flowers in shades of carmine, crimson, pink, lavender, rose, cardinal and white. Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL WHITE SEMPERVIRENS (p)—White, showy, early flowering. Excellent for border or rock gardens as well as ground cover. About 12 inches in height. Pkt. 25c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(a) GRP. 5—24"

SINGLE—Pyramids of large, fluted, bell shaped flowers in many colors. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white shades. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Flower Seeds

CARNATION

(p) GRP. 5—18"

CHABAUD'S DOUBLE MIXED—Blooms six months after seeding and continues all summer. The robust, erect plants bear double clove scented flowers of extra large size. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus)

(a) GRP. 2—10"

Tall, large leaved plants of tropical appearance for a warm sunny location. Makes a striking background. Pkt. 15c.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

(a) GRP. 1—18"

TOREADOR—1955 All-America Selection. Rich bright red—foliage is a light green—has a long blooming season and may be dried. Pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA

(a) GRP. 3—2'

ELEGANS, DOUBLE MIXED—Graceful charming plant with long spikes of double flowers in many gorgeous shades. Does well in shade. Pkt. 10c.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)

(p) GRP. 5—3'

MIXED—Lovely old-time perennial now with larger blooms, more colors. Fine bouquets or among shrubs. Plants thrive in humus soil and light shade. Pkt. 15c.

COREOPSIS

(p) GRP. 5—2 to 3'

GRANDIFLORA—Deep golden yellow blooms 1½ to 2 inches across. Superb for cutting and garden. Pkt. 10c.

COSMOS

(a) GRP. 3—2½'

FIESTA—All-America Winner. A true scarlet. Early, heat resistant, easy-to-grow; makes a compact plant with a riot of bloom all summer. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED—Huge single flowers with wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 10c.

DAHLIAS

(p) GRP. 5—2'

UNWIN'S DWARF HYBRIDS, MIXED—Semi-double flowers in many colors produced all summer until frost. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM

(p) GRP. 5—5'

GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS—World famous strain with immense double flowers on tall stems. New colors. Pkt. 25c.

ENGLISH DAISY (Bellis perennis)

(p) GRP. 5—6"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in rose, red, white, in earliest spring. Pkt. 15c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Mirabilis)

(a) GRP. 1—2'

Fragrant, long tubed blooms of white, violet, pink, red and yellow on bushy, branching plants. Blooms all summer and until late frost. Pkt. 15c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)

(b) GRP. 5—3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble shaped flowers in pink, rose and purple, with specklings of deeper color. Pkt. 15c.

To Start Your Flowers Right Use This Key to Our Culture Groups

The flower seeds listed in this catalog are grouped according to the culture they require. Find the group number in the alphabetical listing, for example, *Ageratum*, Grp. 2, and your cultural instructions in the column below.

Group 1 Seeds in this group are difficult to transplant. Sow the seed where the plants are to flower after the danger of frost has passed. Thin out to the desired distance when the seedlings are well started.

Group 2 Seeds in this group are easily raised outside after the danger of frost has passed. Either sow them in their permanent positions or in a seed bed they are to flower.

Group 3 Seeds in this group can be sown outside very early in the season, being very hardy. When the seedlings are big enough they should be transplanted to their permanent positions.

Group 4 Sow seeds in flats in early spring for best results. When seedlings are large enough to handle, transplant to other flats. Harden off and plant into beds when the weather is settled.

Group 5 In this group are most of the perennial seeds. They can either be sown indoors in flats or outside. If sown outside it is good practice to sow them in mid-spring so they will reach a fair size before the hot weather starts. After the seedlings are big enough to handle, transplant to allow room for growth. Plant in their permanent places in fall or, if the plants are very small, winter over in a cold frame and plant out the following spring. For best results with biennials such as Sweet Williams, Canterbury Bells, Wallflowers and Beauty of Nice Stocks, sow them in summer. When the seedlings are large enough transplant or thin them so they will make sturdy plants by fall. At that time plant them where they are to flower. Handled in this way, these flowers will give a really good display. Perennial seed as a general rule are slow to germinate.

(a)—annual; (p)—perennial

FOXGLOVE

UNWIN DAHLIAS

AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY

CALENDULA

AGERATUM

ALYSSUM, ROYAL CARPET

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS STILL ADD MUCH BEAUTY TO MODERN GARDENS



LARKSPUR

STRAWFLOWER

HOLLYHOCK

MARIGOLD

FRENCH
MARIGOLD

CASTOR
BEAN

MOONFLOWER

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

(a) GRP. 2, (p) GRP. 5

SINGLE MIXED (p)—Large Daisy flowers in many brilliant warm colors; orange, red, yellow, bronze. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE MIXED (a)—Double bloom in most vivid tones of orange, yellow, gold and red. Pkt. 15c.

GERANIUM

(p) GRP. 1—2'

ZONALE—These lovely, popular bedding plants will bloom the first year if started early. In fascinating color range. Pkt. 25c.

GEUM

(p) GRP. 5—18"

MIXED—Glowing scarlet and orange flowers on slender stems. Attractive bright green foliage. Pkt. 15c.

GODETIA (Satin Flower)

(a) GRP. 2—2'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Bushy plants covered with azalea-like flowers of satiny sheen in many shades of pink, lilac, red and purple. Pkt. 10c.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

(a) GRP. 3—12" to 15"

Large and small kinds useful for drying and all sorts of novelty items. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCKS

(a) GRP. 2—6' to 7', (p) GRP. 5

CHATER'S DOUBLE MIXED (p) GRP. 5—Mostly double flowers ranging from white to deepest maroon, some bright and gay, others soft and delicate shades and tints. Pkt. 15c.

INDIAN SPRING (a)—Semi-double flowers of bright rose and rosy carmine. The many flowered branches produce a continuous show until frost. Striking and lovely. Blooms 5 months from seed. Pkt. 15c.

KALE, FLOWERING

(a) GRP. 2—15"

Attractive and colorful species of the Kale family. Plant heads develop their full coloring when the early frosts come. Decorative colorful plants for garden or pots. Pkt. 15c.

EVENING SCENTED STOCKS

(a) GRP. 3—15"

MATHIOLA BICORNIS—Small mauve colored flowers, delightfully fragrant toward evening and in early morning. Grown for its fragrance. Pkt. 15c.

LADY SLIPPER (Balsam)

(a) GRP. 2—1½'-2'

MIXED—Gorgeous masses of brilliant double Camellia-like flowers all summer long on bushy plants. A favorite for a shaded spot. Pkt. 15c.

LUPIN

(p) GRP. 1

RUSSELL'S MIXED—Long, closely set spikes—deep yellows, oranges, reds, bicolors. Large florets, with fan-like back standards. Pkt. 25c.

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium)

(a) GRP. 3—3'

TALL STOCK FLOWERED MIXED—Tall spikes of many crowded flowers. Brilliant showy colors, ideal for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA

(a) GRP. 4—4"

EMPEROR WILHELM—Showy gentian blue flowers with white eyes on compact little plants. Ideal for pots or edging. Pkt. 15c.

SAPPHIRE (Trailing)—Large deep blue flowers with conspicuous white eye. For hanging basket and window boxes. Pkt. 15c.

MARIGOLDS

(a) GRP. 2—6" to 36"

GLITTERS—All-America Winner. Long lasting, fluffy. Chrysanthemum-like canary yellow flowers 3 inches and more across are borne profusely on long stems. Pkt. 25c.

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH, MIXED—Compact plants with flowers in yellow, orange, mahogany and bronze. Pkt. 10c.

RED HEAD—All-America Selection. Dwarf French single flowers two inches across. Rich mahogany blooms changing to auburn and later shades of bronze and gold. About 12" tall. Pkt. 25c.

SUNSET GIANTS, GIGANTEA—Huge Dahlia flowered strain. Shades of lemon and gold. Pkt. 10c.

GUINEA GOLD—Large round flowers of rich gold. Very popular. Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)

(a) GRP. 4—12"

Spikes of tiny white blooms, very sweetly scented. An old fashioned favorite grown especially for its fragrance. Pkt. 10c.

MEXICAN FIREBUSH (Kochia)

(a) GRP. 3—3½'

Neat, quick hedges. Compact pyramidal plants need no trimming. Foliage light, bright green, turning red in fall. Pkt. 15c.



PREPARING THE GARDEN SOIL

Ploughing or mechanical tilling is your first step in land and garden preparation.

Chemical brush killer and weed killer treatments should precede ploughing. Then the pests will not be coming up through your lawn or flower bed later.

Before ploughing or tilling, peat, compost, or barnyard manure or other organic material should be spread over the surface, to be turned under and worked into the texture of the soil. Where raw sawdust or similar organic material is used, add Morcrop fertilizer to speed decomposition.

Spread fresh manures in the fall or winter, and spade under in spring. Morcrop should be spaded in a little before planting is done. If no manure is used, cover surface area with a layer of peat before spreading, thus adding humus continually to the soil as well as the necessary plant foods.

Ploughing is not an annual necessity, but SPADING, and TILLING or MULCHING is. Spade when soil is dry enough so that a handful of it squeezed into a ball and dropped from shoulder height will shatter easily. If it is too wet—wait. If too dry, put the sprinkler on it until it is wet enough to work. Dig full spade depth, but don't take bigger bites than you can handle easily. Drop from hip height to shatter, instead of beating each spadeful to fragments. It saves energy and covers ground faster.

LEVEL BED WITH RAKE. Pitch excess clods into the compost heap to break down into compost, or let them dry in a pile and water them until they break down easily, or leave a trench at one edge of bed to rake clods into and smooth top over.

MOONFLOWER

(a) GRP. 1—Climber—13'

HEAVENLY BLUE—Early blooming climber literally covered with sky blue flowers from early summer until frost. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLETT O'HARA—Large velvety scarlet flowers on fast growing vines. Very showy. Pkt. 15c.

NASTURTIUM

(a) GRP. 2

DWARF SINGLE MIXED—Complete mixture of all colors in the single type. Pkt. 10c.

TALL SINGLE MIXED—All colors in the tall single type. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN GLEAM HYBRIDS—Large double, fragrant, golden blooms. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET GLEAM HYBRIDS—Double fiery scarlet blooms. Very striking. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED GLEAM HYBRIDS—Striking colors of the famous Gleam strain. Large double flowers—tall, strong plants. Pkt. 15c.

DWARF GEM MIXED—An evenly balanced range of colors on dwarf compact plants. Sweet scented double flowers. Fine for borders, edging. Pkt. 15c.

NEMESIA

(a) GRP. 4—6" to 12"

FINEST MIXED—Many slender stalks crowned with fairy-like flowers from the brightest reds, yellows, oranges, to the brightest blues and purples. Pkt. 15c.

NEMOPHILA

(a) GRP. 1—6"

Delightful sky blue flowers with white eyes. Low spreading plant ideal as ground cover for bulbs. Pkt. 15c.

NICOTIANA

(a) GRP. 2—15" to 2

Sweet Scented Flowering Tobacco. Star like blooms with long tubes produced in clusters on long stems. Exceptionally fragrant in the evening. Pkt. 15c.

PANSY

(a) GRP. 5—8"

GENEVA GIANTS—A selection of the famous Swiss Giants. Flowers are larger, in a wider range of showy colors. Indispensable for borders, beds, edgings and cutting. Pkt. 25c.

FELIX—Distinctive new strain with clearly penciled yellow faces and contrasting wide borders of many varying color combinations. Giant wavy flowers and strong growing plants. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIAS

(a) GRP. 4—12 inches

See All Petunias listed and illustrated on pages 2 and 3

PHLOX

(a) GRP. 2—8" to 12"

DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA—Large clusters of many beautiful round-petaled flowers which grow about 1 inch across. Varied colors and color combinations. Pkt. 15c.

PERENNIAL MIXED—(p) GRP. 5. Sturdy 2 to 3 foot plants with large trusses of fragrant flowers in summer. Colors rose, white, lavender, mauve, many shades of red, many contrasting eyes. Pkt. 25c.

PINKS (Dianthus)

(a) GRP. 2—12"

SINGLE MIXED—Choice mixture of colorful sweet-scented garden pinks. Delightful in bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

POPPY

(a) GRP. 1, (p) GRP. 5—1½' to 3'

ICELAND MIXED (p)—Large silky flowers on wiry stems; low ferny foliage. Excellent for garden and bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

SHIRLEY MIXED (a)—Bright, colorful and most easily grown. Self sows and blooms freely. Pkt. 15c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, YELLOW (a)—The famous golden poppy of the California hills. Easily grown. Pkt. 15c.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose)

(a) GRP. 1—6"

Brilliant hardy annual of the easiest culture; excellent for massing in beds, edging or rock work, thrives best in light sandy soil and a sunny situation. Flowers of the brightest colors.

SINGLE MIXED—Brilliant rose-like flowers in a wide range of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Flowers nearly all double. Very wide color range including flame, salmon, cream and scarlet as well as the more usual shades in well balanced proportion. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMROSE

(p) GRP. 5—6" to 12"

POLYANTHUS GIANT MIXED—Lovely, fragrant, colorful spring blooms, widely used for bedding and in naturalistic plantings. Seed germinates rather slowly and unevenly. Pkt. 25c.

ICELAND POPPY

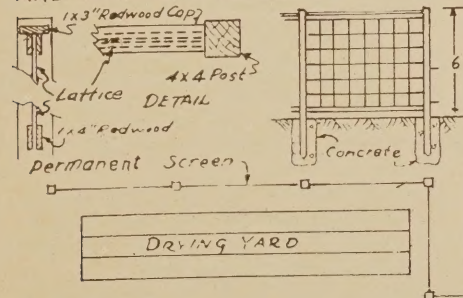
VIRGINIAN STOCKS

FELIX PANSY

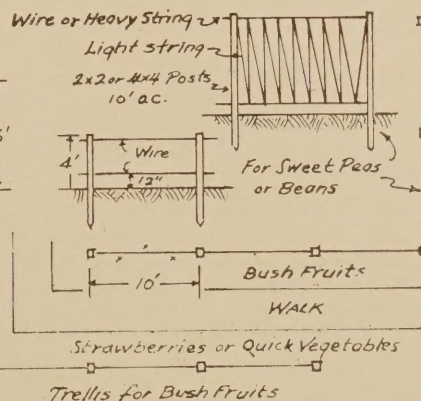
MARIGOLD Redhead

NASTURTIUM

TRELLIS - SCREENS AND SUPPORTS FOR VINES



Blueprints for Better Gardens ©



TRELLISES AND SCREENS can do wonders in improving the appearance of your garden. Also they provide a good excuse for planting some of the lovely vines that are so attractive: Sweetpeas, Morning Glory, Cardinal Climber, and Climbing Nasturtiums for instance. Then, of course, there are many woody vines such as Clematis, Jasmine, Wisteria, Roses that will appear to good advantage on a trellis. Berries and grapes often need the support of a trellis or a screen.

MARIGOLD, ZINNIA AND LARKSPUR FOR SHOWY COLOR



PYRETHRUM

(p) GRP. 5—24" to 30"

PAINTED DAISY—Clumps of ferny foliage send up slender cuttable stems each topped with a lovely daisy-like bloom. Colors range through white, pink, and rose. Pkt. 25c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)

(a) GRP. 2—30"

MIXED—From base of leaves rise slender stalks, which bear Petunia-like blooms in velvety colors, usually veined with gold. Striking Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride, Pincushion)

(a) GRP. 2—24"

MIXED—Showy blooms on slender stems. Many colors. Fine for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

(a) GRP. 4

ST. JOHN'S FIRE (Dwarf) — Very early, dwarf compact plant. Flowers while plants are but a few inches tall, remaining in bloom until frost. Bright scarlet spikes stand densely and rigidly upright above foliage. Pkt. 35c.

SPLENDENS FLOWERING SAGE — Neat, rich green foliage sets off the many spikes of vivid blazing scarlet blooms. Plants 24 to 36 inches tall. Pkt. 25c.

SCARLET FLAX (Linum)

(a) GRP. 2—15" to 18"

SCARLET—Bright red flowers an inch and more across in constant succession all summer. Pkt. 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

(a) GRP. 2—Climber

An ideal climber to provide summer shade for porches, pergolas. Bold, handsome foliage, many sprays of bright scarlet flowers followed by edible beans. Pkt. 15c.

SCATTER GARDEN

(a) GRP. 2

A mixture of choice annual flowers giving a succession of fine blooms throughout the season. Will introduce you to many new flowers. Jumbo Pkt. 35c.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower)

(a) GRP. 2—1½'

MIXED—One of our finest hardy annuals. Showy flowers of various colors closely resembling certain orchids. Light green ferny foliage. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

SHASTA DAISY

(p) GRP. 5—12" to 18"

ALASKA—Large, glistening white daisies with yellow centers. Hardy, dependable, long blooming. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET SULTAN

(a) GRP. 2—2½'

MIXED — Lovely, colorful thistle-shaped flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER

(a) GRP. 5—12"

CHEIRANTHUS—Dazzling spikes of bright orange flowers cover the broad rounded plants. It is advisable to make a sowing each year as the plants tend to die out from overbearing. Pkt. 15c.

STOCKS (Gilliflower)

(a) GRP. 4—1' to 2'

TEN WEEKS DOUBLE MIXED—Many bright colors. Fine double flowers on tall stems. Pkt. 15c.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum)

(a) GRP. 2—4'

Finest of all Everlastings. Excellent for winter bouquets. Centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals. Wide range of brilliant and soft colors. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

(a) GRP. 2—8' to 10'

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Huge golden pads, often a foot or more across. Edible seeds. Pkt. 10c.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)

(a) GRP. 4—12" to 30"

TETRAPLOID MIXED—Largest flowered of all Snapdragons, often with ruffled flowers. Mixture includes orange, yellow, peach, canary, rose, bronze, orchid, crimson, scarlet, pink, white. Base branching. Pkt. 15c.

BEDDING MIXED—Short, branching plants, ideal for massing in beds. Mixture of many colors. Pkt. 15c.

RUSTPROOF, MIXED — Contains some of the most spectacular colors in Snapdragons. The long strong stems are ideal for floral arrangements. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatas)

(a) GRP. 5—1½' to 2'

SINGLE—Large flat clusters of lovely single pinks. Old fashioned variety. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM, DOUBLE MIXED — A mass of round, mildly laciniated blooms borne in umbrella like clusters. Colors white through pinks, rose shades and crimson. High percentage of doubles. Pkt. 15c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

(a) GRP. 2—6" to 3'

A selection of garden flowers that give a "wild" garden look when planted in a border, out of the way corner, or semi-wild spot. A mixture of more than 20 different flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Select a few flowers for fragrance. Stocks, nasturtiums, sweet alyssum, mignonette and the balcony petunias will bring new charm to your summer picture.

* * *

Spraying to protect your garden should begin before insect or fungus damage is apparent. After the damage is done, it is too late. You can count on the same enemies that attacked your garden last year.

* * *

Annual poppies should be sown where

they are to grow, and their seed may be broadcast whenever the soil can be loosened an inch or so deep with a rake. They stand freezing weather without injury.

* * *

Perennial flower seed should be included in the spring seed order and sown when the weather is cool and the soil moist. Germination is then much better and the seedling plants have a long season of favorable conditions for growth before being transplanted to the border in the fall.

SWEET PEAS

(a) See following cultural suggestions:
Dig a trench 18" wide, 18" deep, fork about 6" of well-rotted compost into the bottom.

All Sweet Pea packets 15c unless otherwise noted.

CUTHBERTSON—The Cuthbertson strain, because of its remarkable heat resistance and earlier flowering date, has proven outstanding wherever heat is a problem, as well as giving remarkable performance in the cooler sections.

Cuthbertson, Carol—Clear pink.

Cuthbertson, Catherine—Clear cerise.

Cuthbertson, Evelyn—Salmon cream pink.

Cuthbertson, Frank G.—Rosy lavender.

Cuthbertson, Janet—Pure white.

Cuthbertson, Jimmy—Bright scarlet.

Cuthbertson, Kenneth—Crimson.

Cuthbertson, Lois—Rose pink.

Cuthbertson, Marion—Cream.

Cuthbertson, Tommy—Blue.

Cuthbertson Floribunda Mixed (New)—Produces 5 or more large, fragrant flowers per stem because each stem carries more color and substance. (See front cover.) Large Jumbo Packet 35c.

GIANT SPENCERS—The dependable variety that has proven itself in the Pacific Northwest over a number of years.

Spencer, Mixed Colors.

Spencer, Fluffy Ruffled Mixed.

Spencer Orchid Flowering Mixed Colors—Enough seed to plant over 50 feet of row at 3 inches apart—LARGE JUMBO PKT. 35c.

SWEET PEA COLLECTION—A bargain collection of the following six Spencer separate colors (15c packets): Rose Lavender, Pure white, Salmon Pink, Rose Pink, Deep Rose, Dazzling Scarlet, Rich Crimson. A 90c value for 50c.

Fill with soil well enriched with rotted compost. Sow seeds in trench 6" deep, cover 2" and fill in trench as the plants grow.

BUTTERFLY HYBRIDS (Unwin Stripes)—An eye catcher. Many colors striped and variegated on a cream base. Heavy fragrance. Pkt. 15c.

LITTLE SWEETHEART—8" bush mound of large ruffled flowers from cream to deep crimson. Bloom early and adapted for border, bedding or pots. Pkt. 50c.

VERBENA

(a) GRP. 4—8"

HYBRIDA MIXED—One of the most popular annuals for a gorgeous mass display during the summer months. Broad flower clusters in many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

SPARKLE—A new idea in Verbenas begins with Sparkle. A large flowered fire-engine red with snowy-white eye. Dwarf, compact with its bloom spread solidly over the entire top. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA

(a) GRP. 5—8"

CORNUTA—Tufted plants with blooms like miniature pansies. Delightful for rock gardens and partially shaded spots. Pkt. 15c.

VIRGINIAN STOCKS (Malcomia)

(a) GRP. 2—10"

Flowers of rose or white with veins of deeper color. A fine plant for edging, massing and cutting. Grows quickly and blooms for weeks. Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER

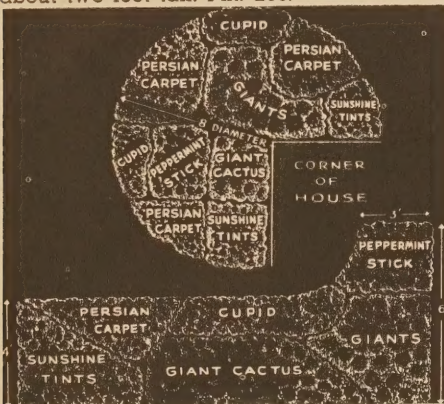
(a) GRP. 1—1½"

MIXED—Fragrant blooms in rich red and yellow shades. Resemble single Stocks. An old favorite among early blooming flowers.

ZINNIAS

(a) GRP. 1—12" to 30"

ZINNIA, BLAZE—All-America Selection. A combination of fiery mandarin red and scarlet-orange in the Giant Cactus type. Plants about two feet tall. Pkt. 25c.



"A GARDEN OF ZINNIAS"

The following collection of Dwarf, Medium and Tall Zinnias—for a striking garden. \$1.20 value for 75c

CUPID MIXED—Tiniest of all Baby Zinnias. Little button flowers. Compact uniform plants. Cupid contains all colors. Pkt. 15c.

PERSIAN CARPET (Haageana). All-America Winner. Its dwarf plants begin blooming early, growing into tidy, well-behaved 12-inch mounds of color. Pkt. 25c.

PEPPERMINT STICK—Three-inch candy striped flowers in all colors on 18-inch cut and come plants. About 70% striped. Pkt. 25c.

SUNSHINE TINTS (Pumila)—Three-inch perfect formal flowers with long cutting stems. Ideal for bowl arrangements. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE GIANT MIXED—Kingpin in all Zinnia Gardens. A mixture of the largest and finest in the large Zinnias. Pkt. 15c.

BURPEE GIANT HYBRIDS MIXED (Cactus Flowered)—Free blooming plants three feet tall with bright colors that have pleased the gardening public. Pkt. 25c.

TETRA SNAPDRAGON

SALVIA

VERBENA

ZINNIA Persian Carpet

ZINNIA Dahlia Flowered

STOCK Ten Weeks

MORCROP HELPS HEALTHY PLANTS GROW BETTER

YOUR MORCROP PLANT FEEDING FORMULAS

TYPE OF PLANT	FOR NEW BEDS	ESTABLISHED BEDS
RHODODENDRONS (azaleas, camellias, heather, etc., and other acid soil plants)	1 cup (¼ lb.) Rhododendron fertilizer per sq. yd., bedded in. Apply just before planting.	Same as for new beds, but apply in early spring and just after blooming.
ANNUALS (aster, zinnia, bachelor button, nasturtium, marigold, etc.)	2½ qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 100 sq. ft., bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant, twice a month until buds color. Then discontinue.
BULBS and CORMS (iris, tulips, gladiolus, daffodils, dahlias, etc.)	2½ qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 50 sq. ft., bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant when buds form, again just after blooming.
PERENNIALS (phlox, anemone, baby's breath, columbines, etc.)	2½ qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 100 sq. ft., bedded in, before seeding or setting out.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant twice a year before plants grow and after bloom.
BERRIES (raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, etc.)	2½ qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 100 sq. ft., bedded in, just before setting out.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant twice a month until plant blossoms.
FLOWERING BUSHES (roses, mock oranges, spiraea, etc.)	2 cups (½ lb.) Lilly's Rose Fertilizer per sq. yd., bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Lilly's Rose Fertilizer per sq. yd. in spring and again in early summer.
DECIDUOUS TREES & BUSHES, FRUIT and SHADE TREES (pears, maples, etc.)	2 cups (½ lb.) Lux Morcrop per tree bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Lux Morcrop per inch of trunk circumference once in late summer.
EVERGREEN SHRUBS (spruce, dwarf yew, prostrate juniper, etc.)	1 cup (¼ lb.) Rhododendron fertilizer per shrub, bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Rhododendron fertilizer per shrub, once in spring. Do not overfeed.
EVERGREEN TREES —light feeders—(fir, cedar, pine, etc.)	2 cups (½ lb.) Rhododendron fertilizer per tree, bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Rhododendron fertilizer per inch trunk circumference once in spring.
HOT BEDS and COLD FRAMES (flowers and vegetables except acid-lovers)	1 cup (¼ lb.) Lux Morcrop per 3 sq. ft. of soil. Mix with bedding before seeding.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per 3 sq. ft. soil, twice a month until transplanted.
HOUSE PLANTS (all types)	Follow directions for transplants. Mix Lux Morcrop just before potting.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant (6 in. pot) once a month. Do not overfeed.
LAWNS (all types)	80 lbs. Organic Morcrop per 1000 sq. ft., bedded in, just before seeding.	1 jar Flo Morcrop per 1000 sq. ft. or 40 lbs. Organic Morcrop per 1000 sq. ft. Repeat applications spring, summer and fall.
TRANSPLANTS (all types, except acid-loving plants)	2 cups Flo Morcrop per plant at time of setting out.	1 cup Flo Morcrop twice a month until buds show color. Then discontinue.
WINDOW BOXES (all types flowers except acid-lovers)	1 cup (¼ lb.) Lux Morcrop per 3 sq. ft. of soil just before seeding.	
VEGETABLES —all types—1 qt. (2 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per fifty feet of seed row just before seeding. Repeat as side dressing during growing season.		

For MULCHING Roses, Rhododendrons, and other Shrubs there is now the brand new, all-organic Lilly Compost

RHODODENDRONS AND AZALEAS are ideally suited to our Northwest climate. They prefer an acid soil, well drained, loose and friable. A generous application of Lilly's Rhododendron fertilizer and peat moss and leaf mold should be worked thoroughly into the soil. When the soil is very stiff and heavy it should be replaced with good top soil. Shot clay, sandy loam, or peaty soil are all suitable for this purpose.

To plant dig a hole considerably larger than the root ball. Fill in the bottom of the hole with a mixture of equal parts of loam and peat moss. Then place the plant in the hole so that the top of the root ball is not more than 1 inch below the level of the surrounding soil. Fill in the sides with the same mixture, firming it down well to avoid air pockets.

After planting soak the soil thoroughly.

Mulch the ground around the plants with an ample layer of peat, leaf mold or sawdust and add Lilly's Rhododendron fertilizer.

Rhododendrons and Azaleas require ample moisture. Water frequently during dry weather and during warm weather. An overhead sprinkling morning and evening will be beneficial.

The ideal site for Rhododendrons and Azaleas is one that provides some protection from the hottest sun and severe winds.

CAMELLIAS like a semi-shady position protected from the hot sun. A spot beneath trees where the plants get some morning sun and filtered sunlight the rest of the day is ideal. Complete shade the entire day should be avoided.

A loose, well-drained soil, containing ⅓ garden loam, ⅓ leaf mold and ⅓ thoroughly moistened peat moss is ideal. Where leaf mold is not available add more peat.



Dig a hole 12 to 18 inches wider and 3 to 4 inches deeper than the root ball. Fill in bottom with a good soil mixture and place the top of the root ball even with the ground level. Soak the plant well and also water top and bottom.

Apply Lilly's Rhododendron fertilizer after blooming and in August. Apply fertilizer to damp soil and water in well.

Camellias love lots of water but the soil must be well drained. Sprinkle ground and leaves every night during the hot summer.

Miracle Mix COMPOST

ROSES prefer an open area, free of tree and shrub roots, where they get half a day or more of sun, preferably morning sun. Keep roots moist and covered when planting.

Most any well drained soil, not too acid or alkaline, can be made into rose soil. Prepare the holes for planting well in advance. Dig holes 2 feet deep and 18 inches across. Add to surface soil 10% peat, 10% rotted manure and 5% rotted compost. Mix well. When planting re-dig holes, build a cone-shaped mound in the center, spread roots over cone; bud union (bulge on understock where top is budded on the stock) slightly above level of the ground. Fill in, firming with feet; water thoroughly.

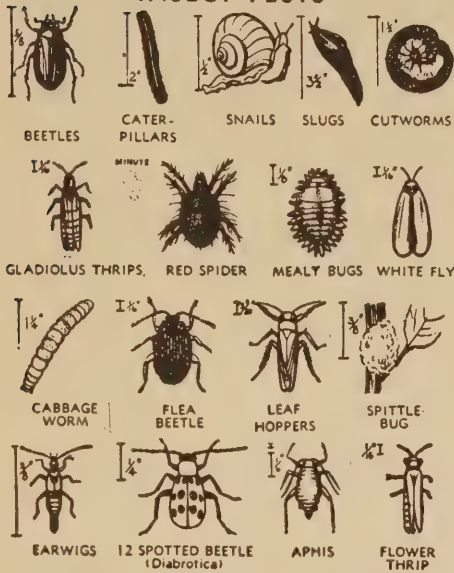
Roses are heavy feeders. Feed from mid-March to mid-September, using ½ cup of Lilly's Rose Fertilizer per plant. Dig a trench around plant, fill with water. When water settles place fertilizer in trench, fill with water again and cover after water has settled. After first application of fertilizer a mulch of well-rotted manure or compost may be applied.

Roses require plenty of water. Keep beds moist at all times. Frequency depends on soil, from once or twice a week in sandy soil, to once in two weeks in heavy soil. Allow water to run slowly and soak deeply.

January or February is best time for pruning roses.

HOW TO CONTROL GARDEN PESTS

INSECT PESTS



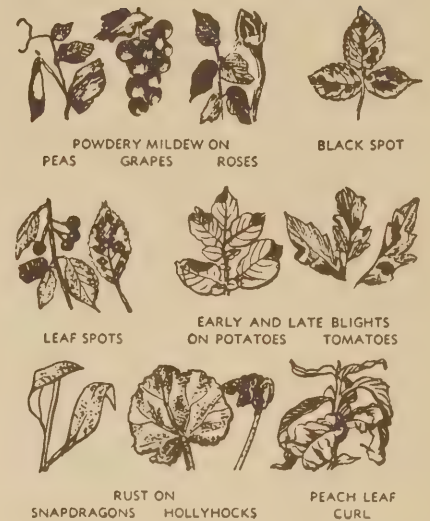
PEST CONTROL should be a simple routine. The secret is timing it so that the pests never get ahead of the garden or the gardener.

The basic pests that bother gardeners are (1) Insects, (2) Fungus diseases, (3) Weeds, (4) Moles, gophers and other small animals.

CHEWING INSECTS are killed by contact sprays or dusts or by stomach poisons sprayed or dusted onto the plants on which they feed.

SUCKING INSECTS puncture the bark or stem of the plant and drain its juices. Contact sprays or dusts are needed to get these.

FUNGUS PESTS



FUNGUS DISEASE CONTROL is most effective as a preventive treatment, rather than a cure, for fungus damaged foliage or bark cannot be replaced and the job of restoration will depend upon the vigor of the plant's growth.

Mildews, rusts and black spot are the principal typical fungus troubles you meet in the garden.

Clean cultivation, good air circulation in your planting, good feeding and watering of your garden all help to ward off fungus attack.

Routine dusting or spraying, at about two-week intervals through the growing season will keep fungus spores from gaining a foothold.

In fall, when foliage is down, clean up the beds and borders and give the ground a dust or spray treatment to knock out fungus spores that could hang on through the winter and revive trouble next spring.

In midwinter, the dormant season, stronger spray treatments can be given to knock out insect pest eggs, scale and other pests that are difficult to get in the growing season, because of danger of damaging foliage. The dormant spray also gets early-starting fungus pests such as peach leaf curl, which does not appear until the foliage comes out, and then it is too late for the season.

Modern chemical formulas have developed lime-sulphur compounds which have a special spreader and which can be used through the entire season. This greatly diminishes the burden of dormant spraying in the home garden area, because of the possibility of round-the-season control, by using these newer formulas.

QUICK-FIGURING CHART FOR DILUTIONS

• WITH LIQUID MATERIALS •

For Strength	Use to Make 1 qt.	Use to Make 1 gal.
1- 100	2½ tspns.	10 tspns.
1- 200	1 tspn.	5 tspns.
1- 400	½ tspn.	2½ tspns.
1- 500	½ tspn.	2 tspns.
1- 600	⅓ tspn.	1¾ tspns.
1- 800	¼ tspn.	1¼ tspns.
1-1000	¼ tspn.	1 tspn.

For Strength	Use to Make 5 gals.	Use to Make 25 gals.
1- 100	12 tblspns.	1 qt.
1- 200	6¼ tblspns.	1 pt.
1- 400	3 tblspns.	8 oz.
1- 500	2½ tblspns.	6 oz.
1- 600	2 tblspns.	5 oz.
1- 800	2 tspns.	4 oz.
1-1000	5 tspns.	3 oz.

4 tspns. equal 1 tblspn.; 2 tblspns. equal 1 oz.; 16 oz. equal 1 pt.

• WITH POWDERED MATERIALS •

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to Make 1 qt.	Use to Make 1 gal.
1 lb.	1 tspn.	1 tblspn.
2 lb.	1¾ tspns.	1¾ tspns.
3 lb.	2¾ tspns.	2¾ tspns.
5 lb.	4½ tspns.	4½ tspns.
6 lb.	5⅓ tspns.	5⅓ tspns.

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to Make 5 gals.	Use to Make 25 gals.
1 lb.	4 tblspns.	4 oz.
2 lb.	8 tblspns.	12 oz.
3 lb.	2½ oz.	1¼ lb.
5 lb.	4 oz.	1½ lb.
6 lb.	4¾ oz.	8 oz.

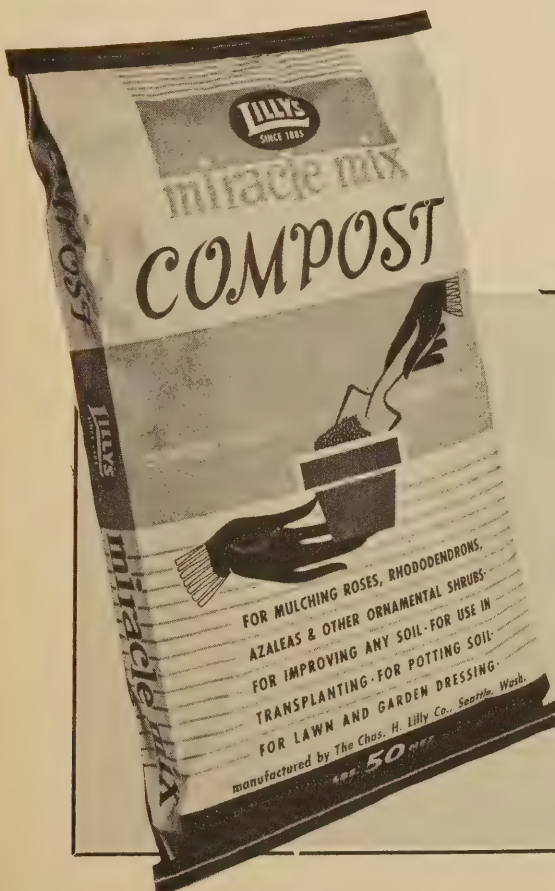
Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less. Weigh if possible. Strain before using.

Miracle Mix COMPOST

MIRACLE MIX COMPOST is a rich blend of organic materials, composted under the supervision of a graduate sanitary engineer. It contains feed-lot manure, animal proteins, and composting yeast.

MIRACLE MIX is 100% organic. It is odorless, sanitary and safe for any home lawn and garden use. It is screened to a uniform texture. The result is an ideal product for the home lawn and garden.

Lilly's MIRACLE MIX COMPOST is good for mulching roses, rhododendrons, or any other plants. It will improve any soil. Use it in transplanting to assure successful growth. It is unsurpassed as a potting soil, or for planting boxes. This material will not burn, and it lasts a long time.



WEEDONE®

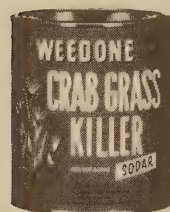
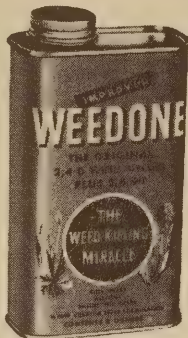
products and other chemical
aids for easier,
more resultful gardening

KILL WEEDS, with Improved WEEDONE, the miracle weed-killer. Contains 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Kills over 100 weeds and woody plants. 8-oz. can. \$1; 1-qt. can \$2.75; 1-gal. can \$6.75.

PLASTIC WEEDONE APPLICATOR

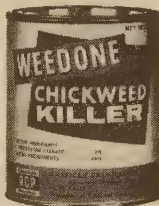
ONLY 59¢

Non scratch plastic. Cap fits all screw-top gallon jugs.



END CRAB GRASS with WEEDONE Crab Grass Killer. Contains Sodar (disodium methylarsonate). A really superior crab grass killer. 4-oz. can \$1.25; 12-oz. can \$2.75; 2-lb. can \$6.75; 6-lb. can \$19.50.

ELIMINATE CHICKWEED with this new, specially formulated addition to the Weedone family—Weedone Chickweed Killer. Harmless to grass. 6½-oz. can \$1.00; 26-oz. can \$3.00.



SPOT KILL WEEDS with WEEDDUST — 2,4-D in handy powder form for use where lawns are not heavily infected with weeds. 12-oz. shaker canister \$1.00.

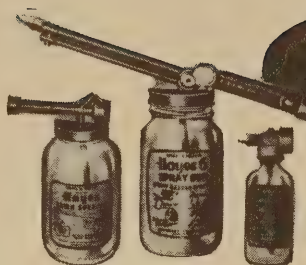


SPEED ROOT FORMATION on slips or cuttings with **ROOTONE®** with fungicide. Hormone powder works indoors or out; fungicide controls damping off, etc. Trial packet 25¢; 2-oz. jar. \$1.00.



REDUCE WILT and loss on transplants with **TRANSPLANTONE®** the hormone-vitamin starter. By reducing water loss, helps plants recover faster. Trial packet 25¢; 3-oz. canister \$1.00.

MORE & BIGGER TOMATOES and an earlier crop result from use of **FRUITONE®**. Use on limas and string beans, too. Spray buds at blossom time. Trial packet 25¢; 2-oz. canister \$1.00.



HAYES SPRAY GUNS —the APPROVED* Sprayers for Proper Application

Hayes Garden Sprayers. For insecticides, fungicides, leaf feeding. Available in 1½, 3, 4, 6 and 10 gal. capacities. New 1½ gal. Hayes Sprazit, shown at left. **\$2.95**

Hayes Lawn Sprayers. For mass spraying of lawn moth solutions, weed killers, crabgrass killers, herbicides, liquid and soluble fertilizers. Available in 3 models. Shown at left: Hayes Lawn Sprayer. **\$3.95** Sprays 15 gal.

*APPROVED by leading manufacturers of garden chemicals



Proper Chemical
correct amount
of the right
spray material
for the purpose.



Proper Sprayer
for accurate
proportioning
and thorough
mixing.



Proper Spraying
for complete
coverage: up,
down, sideways,
on ground, high
foliage.

= Proper Application

Made by the world's largest manufacturer of garden hose sprayers



KILL APHIDS WITH ANTROL ROSE SPRAY:

Just press the button—and poof! . . . your garden is rid of aphids, thrips and leafhoppers! And the long-lasting effect of scientifically combined Rotenone and Lindane in your easy to use ANTROL ROSE SPRAY kills pests long after spraying. Protects roses, dahlias, geraniums, camellias, chrysanthemums, carnations and other ornamentals.

12 Oz. \$1.49



KILL SNAILS AND SLUGS WITH SNAROL: Proven SNAROL contains metaldehyde—a double acting bait that lures snails and slugs out of hiding and kills them! Convenient to use. Broadcast SNAROL Meal around flowers and shrubs. Scatter SNAROL Pellets where dense ground foliage is a problem. One pound of SNAROL (Meal or Pellets) treats a 1200 sq. ft. area.

1 Lb. 35¢; 2½ Lbs. 75¢; 6 Lbs. \$1.65;
10 Lbs. \$2.50; 50 Lbs. \$10.75

For Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Vegetables

AMAZING RESULTS

FOR THE PRACTICAL GARDENER

**ONE SPRAY
SAFE WAY
EASY WAY**



"Year Round Uses" — Buy Now!
The 20 Page Booklet Free on Request
"DeBugging Made Easy"

Postpaid Prices to 3rd Zone:
½ Pt. \$1.35; Pt. \$1.85; Qt. \$2.85; Gal. \$7.75

HUDSON

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS



SIMPLEX® Safest compression sprayer. Cover seals from inside. 3½ or 4 gal. sizes.

SAF-T-LOK® Sprayer. Easy to seal, safe to open. Powerful pump. 1½, 3 and 3½ gal.

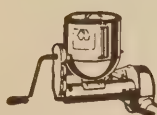


FAVORITE® Lightest 2-Gal. sprayer. Has Saf-T-Lok® sealing. 5-spray nozzle. 5 ft. hose.

SUBURBAN® New 10-gal. power sprayer. Easy to operate with any solution. Adjustable nozzle.



ECLIPSE® Stainless steel hand sprayer. Lifetime dependability. 2-Spray® nozzle. mist or residual.



DUSQUIK® bellows-action duster. Emits puff or continuous cloud. 2-lb. capacity. Many features.

ROTO-POWER® Large, all aluminum duster. More air volume and speed than any other! 14 lb. capacity.



ADMIRAL® Duster. Applies 1 qt. powder pesticide easily, uniformly. Swivel nozzle!



® TRADEMARK
SIGN OF THE BEST BUY



NEW SURE WAY TO KILL LAWN AND SOIL INSECTS

Wipes out Lawn Moths, Ants, Earwigs and other pests that destroy grass. Contains Dieldrin, new lethal chemical. Granules reach soil where pests live. Safe to lawn, easier to use! No spraying, no mixing, no drifting. Just spread from Lawntrol box. (350 sq. ft. to 1 lb.)
1-lb. 69c, 2-lb. \$1.25, 5-lb. \$2.49

WEED A BOMB



Fastest selling broad leaf lawn weed killer. Only bomb type. Newly improved. Contains broad spectrum Weedicide 2,4-D, plus 2,4,5-T. Patent applied.

11 oz. Aerosol Bomb — Retail \$1.50

WEEDICIDE 16



WEEDICIDE 16 is the original 2,4-D amine solution, America's most popular broad leaf, lawn weed killer. New broad spectrum power.

8 oz. Retail.....\$.75
Pint Retail 1.00
Quart Retail 1.50

WEEDICIDE 32



Broad spectrum 2,4-D amine solution. Non-volatile and non-poisonous. Won't harm lawn grasses. Kills broad-leaf weeds, roots and all. **WEEDICIDE 32** is waterized with Hydrosol for easy mixing even in hard water. Economical. Kills dandelions, ragweed, plantain, pigweed, other broad-leaf weeds.

8 oz. Retail.....\$1.00
Pint Retail 1.50
Quart Retail 2.50



AFRICAN VIOLET ROOTER

Hobbyists go for this special, hormone formulation that grows new plants from leaves in 2 to 3 weeks. Handsome, self-selling package. No other product in its field enjoys such wide popularity among African Violet growers as African Violet Rooter.

2 oz. Retail \$1.00

WEEDICIDE 64



Powerful, non-volatile concentrate of 2,4-D amine salt solution. Mixes readily even in hard water. Kills most broad-leaf weeds. **WEEDICIDE** is America's best known name in weed killers. For economical coverage, and positive results, **WEEDICIDE 64** is the best buy.

Pint Retail\$2.00
Quart Retail 3.50

TOMATO FIX BOMB



New and Exclusive! Spray the tomato blossoms and increase crop yields up to 30%. Grows larger, earlier, seedless tomatoes—all varieties. Tomato Fix is the best known name in tomato hormones. In the new easy-to-spray bomb

11 oz. Aerosol Bomb — Retail \$1.50

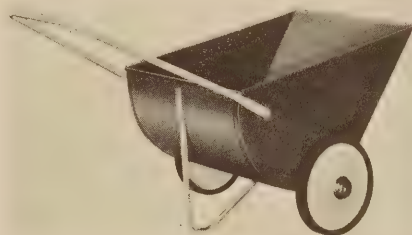
TOMATO FIX, Liquid



Nationally advertised hormone spray that increases crop yields and grows larger, earlier, seedless crops of all varieties. Sprayer with bot-

8 oz. Ready-to-Use Retail \$1.00

MASTERS HANDI-CARTS



"YARDMAID" and "LAWN MASTER"

Finest, strongest Utility Carts made

Move rock, dirt, gravel, sod, leaves, etc., simply and easily. Perfect balance rests load on axle. No lifting, just tip to load or empty. Heavy steel welded seams. Rubber tires. Sprayed and baked high gloss enamel finish.

"YARD MAID" (illus.) 3 cu. ft. cap.
Orange and Green, enamel finish...\$ 9.50

"LAWN MASTER" 3½ cu. ft. cap.
Ivory and Flamingo Red finish.....\$13.75

MASTERS DISTRIBUTORS



New slotted hopper also spreads dirt, dry humus, ground peat moss. Save on seed, fertilizer, other materials with Masters "Fertilizer-Miser" fingertip control. Fast accurate flow, even distribution, positive shut-off. Strong all-steel construction. Flamingo red and Sungate Ivory baked enamel finish.

Model 40 (illustrated) —
24" spread, 75 lbs. cap.\$19.25
Model 30 — 20" spread, 50 lbs. cap. ...\$14.95
Model 25 — 18" spread, 30 lbs. cap. ...\$11.25
Model 15 — 16" spread, 20 lbs. cap. ...\$ 9.50

How to Have a Beautiful LAWN

In the Pacific Northwest about 70% of the lawns are sown in the spring (March through June), 30% are sown in the fall (September, October, November). Whether you sow in the spring or fall we recommend early seeding. In the spring after danger from frost is over. This will give the seedlings time to establish themselves prior to the severe heat of the summer, or winter's freezing temperatures.

Good seed and correct seed bed preparation are the most important factors in making a beautiful lawn. Too many lawns are started on soil removed in basement excavations. This sub-soil is devoid of humus which means lack of nitrogen. It packs hard and will not hold moisture. The following four steps lay out a program to follow in soil preparation:

1. **If your soil is too sandy:** Spade in a large quantity of water holding peat moss or leaf mold to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. **If your soil is heavy:** Use coarse sand or fine ashes in equal proportions with peat moss (or leaf mold)—about 2 inches of each. Add from 50 to 100 pounds of a complete fertilizer per 1000 square feet and, with the peat moss, work these materials into the soil with a spading fork. When the roots of the grass begin to establish themselves they will need the fertilizer well below the surface of the soil.

2. The top two inches of the soil should now be sifted through a coarse wire screen to remove all roots, rocks, lumps, etc. Spread the topsoil, well mixed with compost and fertilizer, carefully over the entire area and rake it in. There should be a gradual blending of sub-soil and top-soil, not two distinct layers.

3. Sprinkle the ground before seeding, and allow the bed to sit for a few weeks to give the weed seeds naturally present in the soil a chance to germinate. Then destroy the weeds before rolling.

4. Roll the top-soil twice with a heavy lawn roller while the ground is dry. If rolled when wet it will pack as hard as cement when it dries. Roll it the second time at right angles to the first. Fill the depressions with soil to give a slightly sloped, easy to mow, surface.

If you purchase top-soil be sure it is weed free.

SELECTION OF SEED MIXTURES

Experience has shown that a mixture of several varieties of suitable grasses blended in proper proportion makes the best lawns. We will be glad to recommend a mixture specially suited to your needs if you will give us full information about the site, nature of the soil, and the use for which lawn is intended.

SEEDING

Select a calm day. Sow at the rate of 1 pound of seed to each 200 square feet. Scatter the seed evenly. It is best to divide the seed into two equal parts and go over the area to be seeded twice—lengthwise and crosswise. Immediately after seeding, rake the surface lightly to cover the seed (not vigorously enough to move the soil) and roll it again to pack the soil around the seed, so it can draw moisture. A light mulch of peat moss—not over ½ inch deep, should be scattered over the seed and watered with a fine spray, being careful not to wash away the seed. Never let the surface dry out, even for a short time.

KEEPING THE LAWN BEAUTIFUL FERTILIZING... WATERING... MOWING FEEDING CORRECTLY

All lawns should be fertilized once, and preferably three times, annually (early spring, early summer and fall). Whenever growth slows down or the lawn becomes pale green in color, the grass needs food. Watch the grass, not the calendar. A well fed lawn will resist summer heat and will thicken to a heavy sod to choke out weed growth. A light, well distributed feeding, using a fertilizer spreader, will show the best results. Overfeeding is as disastrous as no feeding at all. Buy a complete fertilizer. The recommended application is at the rate of from 25 to 40 pounds per 1000 square feet. Make the application as evenly as possible while the grass is dry, and follow immediately by heavy watering to wash

the fertilizer off the grass and carry it down to the plant roots.

A word of caution about liming. Lime is not a fertilizer but a corrective agent for acid soil and, where needed, it aids the assimilation of the necessary plant foods. The only sure determination of an acid condition in the soil is by soil tests. Home soil testing kits are inexpensive, or soil samples will be tested free at the State Agricultural College or by your County Agricultural Agent. But if a soil test is not made, not over 25 pounds of finely ground limestone per 1000 square feet should be applied. This soil correction is usually effective for several years.

WATER CAREFULLY

Soak the lawn twice a week in hot weather, rather than sprinkle it daily. Watering, when done, should be sufficient to allow the moisture to reach 4 to 6 inches below the surface.

MOW HIGH

For most lawns the mower should be adjusted to not less than 1½ inches high. Cutting any shorter exposes the roots to the sun, weakens the plant and hastens surface evaporation.

Grass clippings should be caught in a catcher, deposited on the compost pile, and returned to the lawn or garden when thoroughly decomposed.

Use a good lawn mower, and keep it sharp.

PESTS, WEEDS AND DISEASES

Moles can be killed with a trap, or by fumes from an automobile exhaust conveyed into the holes by use of old inner tubes. Allow the motor to run 20 minutes or more. Mole baits are effective when the instructions are carefully followed.

Brown patch and fairy ring can be controlled quite easily by applications of organic mercurial fungicides.

Moss, in a lawn, is caused by poor drainage, excessive shade, or the lack of a complete fertilizer in the soil. Apply about 25 to 50 pounds of fertilizer per 1000 square feet, two or three times during the season. Under trees and in other shaded areas an extra five pounds of fertilizer per 1000 square feet should be applied several times during the spring.

Weeds, the robbers of soil moisture and plant food, with the introduction of 2-4-D weedicides and other chemicals, are no longer much of a problem. These weedicides are capable of nearly magic results. Don't let the weeds get a foothold and produce seeds. A thick, luxuriant, well fed turf is the best weed eliminator known.



DEPENDABLE LAWN GRASSES for the NORTHWEST

COMMON NAME	ADAPTATION		SEED Sq. Ft. per lb.	USES	DESCRIPTIONS
	SOILS	WEATHER			
Astoria Bent Colonial Bent Olympic Brand	Moist dry Acid-lime Medium-dry Sandy loams	Cold resistant Moderate heat	250	Golf greens, bowling greens, fairways, lawns, athletic fields	Very fine leaved upright growth, dark green color. These species occasionally creep underground.
Seaside Bent	Moist-acid	Cold resistant Not hot weather	250	Golf greens, lawns and fairways	Very fine leaved, vigorous top creeper, light green color. Must be raked and closely cut to prevent so-called "grain or turf" matting.
Merion Blue Grass	Sandy loam Medium dry	Medium dry heat	500	Lawns, fairways, athletic fields, playgrounds	Moderately fine leaved—vigorous thick deep turf spreads by means of long rhizomes (root growth). Able to go deep for moisture for better protection under drought conditions—stands closer mowing—resistant to diseases and crowds out weeds. More seeds per pound, requires less seed for sowing.
Kentucky Blue Grass	Moist-dry Slightly acid Lime Soils	Cold resistant Medium hot-dry	150	Lawns, fairways, athletic fields, meadows	Moderately fine leaved, upright growth from creeping root stocks, bright bluish green color. Withstands winter freezing. Responds to lime treatments where acidity is excessive. Long lived.
Chewings Fescue	Moist to dry Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Lawns, golf greens, fairways	Fine wiry leaves, upright growth, dark green color. Also good for shady spots. Spiking necessary to perforate root mats, especially in heavy soil; very hardy.
Creeping Red Fescue	Average Moisture Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Lawns and fairways	Fine leaved, upright growth, dark green color, creeping root stocks. Also good for shady spots.
Shady Blue Grass	Moist-acid if rich well-drained	Cold resistant Shade—not sun	150	Shady lawns and fairways	Fine leaved, upright growth, bluish green color. Requires spiking to prevent bunching. Also good for shady spots.
Red Top	Wet Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	250	Fairways, pastures, service lawns and athletic fields	Leaves become coarse, sprawling growth, light dull green color. Seed similar in appearance to bent grass seed.
Perennial or English Rye Grass	Moist-med.-dry Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Service lawns, playgrounds, athletic fields, fairways, meadows and pastures	Coarse leaved, upright growth, bright shiny green color. Frequent mowing is advisable to prevent development of coarse seed stalks. Has tendency to bunch in time.
Domestic or Oregon Rye Grass	Moist-med.-dry Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Pastures, meadows, poultry greens, playgrounds, temporary lawns	Coarse leaved, upright growth, bright shiny green color. A short-lived grass, inclined to bunch. Known as Western-grown Italian type, sometimes referred to as Pacific rye.
Italian Rye Grass	Moist-med.-dry Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Rough meadows, pastures, poultry greens	Too coarse, bunchy and short-lived for lawns.
White Clover	Moist Neutral, lime	Cold resistant Hot-moist-dry	200	Pastures, lawns	Round leaved, spreading growth, bright green color. Especially good with blue-grass. Use sparingly in mixtures. Sometimes referred to as White Dutch lawn clover.

EVER HEARD OF THE TROWEL TEST?

SOILS DIFFER in porousness and absorptive qualities, depending on their structure and how they have been tilled. Check your lawn and other planted areas and find out how long it takes for whatever irrigating device you are using, to give them a proper depth of moisture.

Here's a simple test. Set a sprinkler on an area. Set an empty jar or bucket within the radius of the sprinkle and turn on the sprinkler. Jab a trowel into the ground within the sprinkling radius at times and find out how far down

the water has penetrated. Keep time on how long the sprinkler is operated until the proper depth of moisture is obtained. Check in the jar or bucket you set inside the sprinkling radius and you will have how many inches are needed to do the job. Then you have the data on that particular lawn area or bed area and can time subsequent sprinkling to suit the conditions.

Wherever you are irrigating, the trowel test for depth of penetration is important, whether you care to bother about how many inches it takes or not.

OTHER GRASSES

In addition to the lawn grass listed above we can supply practically any other grasses you may need. We have available a full line of the varieties that can be successfully grown in this part of the country.

JUST TELL US WHAT YOU WANT

Insist on...

Miller's QUALITY

PROVEN PRODUCTS



Miller's Garden SOILDUSTO

New — Improved — Complete
SOIL INSECTICIDE and FUNGICIDE
now contains

**CAPTAN — HEPTACHLOR — DDT
CHLORDANE**

Work into soil before planting and on top of ground around established plants to control soil insects and such soil diseases as Damping-off, Root Rot. Dust around plants and around outside of house and garage to control Ants, Earwigs, etc.

Available in 4 oz.; 8 oz. duster; 10 oz. shaker,
2 lb., 5 lb.



Miller's Garden SPRADUSTO

Complete Garden Insecticide and Fungicide
for use as a spray or dust on

**ROSES — FLOWERS — SHRUBS
ORNAMENTALS**

Controls most common garden pests such as Aphids, Leafhoppers, Thrips, Red Spiders and diseases such as Powdery Mildew and Black Spot.

SPRADUSTO

contains Malathion, Captan, Lindane, DDT, Chlordane.

Available in 8 oz. duster; 1 lb. shaker; 2 lb., 5 lb.



Miller's SLUGDUSTO

KILLS SLUGS

IN THE GARDEN IN THE FIELD

Attracts and kills the slugs through contact when they crawl into the treated area.

Miller's SLUGDUSTO kills the eggs of the grey garden slug. In the evening . . . dust SLUGDUSTO lightly, but evenly over the plants and on the soil around the plants; along the edges of gardens or lawns and rock gardens where it is moist, and over the moist soil where slugs are known to move.

Available in 8 oz., 1 lb., 5 lb.



Miller's POLYSUL

(Liquid Lime Sulphur with Spreader)

The Calcium "Polysul"phide Spray
Specially prepared for use throughout
the entire season.

During growing season, POLYSUL controls Powdery Mildew on Roses, Tuberous Begonias and other plants. Controls Rust on Snapdragons and gives effective control of Red Spider.

During dormant season, shrubs and trees that drop or lose their leaves should be sprayed with POLYSUL.

Available in 8 fl. oz., 1 pt., 1 qt., 1 gal., 5 gal.

Miller's Garden TETRADANE

contains MALATHION, ARAMITE,
LINDANE, CHLORDANE

**Kills both EASY- and HARD-TO-KILL
INSECTS**

Caterpillars, Red Spiders, Root Weevils (larvae on roots), Black Aphids, Woolly Aphids, White Flies, Mealy Bugs, Lawn Moths, and numerous other insect pests on . . .

ROSES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS

Miller's TETRADANE is also valuable as a drench around established plants where soil insects may be troublesome.

Available in 4 fl. oz.; 8 fl. oz., 1 pt., 1 qt.

Miller's Garden COMPOST MAKER

Converts Weeds, Grass Clippings, Garden
and Kitchen Refuse into

VALUABLE ORGANIC REFUSE FERTILIZER

containing essential plant chemicals: Nitrogen, Potash, Phosphorus, Boron, Sulphur, Manganese, Magnesium, Calcium, Iron, Zinc and Copper. 5 lbs. Miller's Garden COMPOST MAKER makes several hundred pounds Organic Humus Fertilizer.

USE IT . . . DON'T BURN IT!

Available in 5 lb., 25 lb.



GARDEN PRODUCTS



for BETTER RESULTS

Miller's Garden BOOSTER POWDER

COMPLETE GARDEN PLANT FOOD

contains Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphur, Iron, Manganese, Boron, Copper, Zinc, Iodine, Cobalt, Molybdenum, Growth Hormones, Soil Conditioners.

Miller's Garden BOOSTER Powder supplies a complete balanced diet of nutrients for plants from the tender seedling to hardy maturity.

Available in 1 lb., 2 lb., 5 lb., 25 lb.

Miller's Lawn HORMOTOX

(2,4-D plus 2,4,5-T)

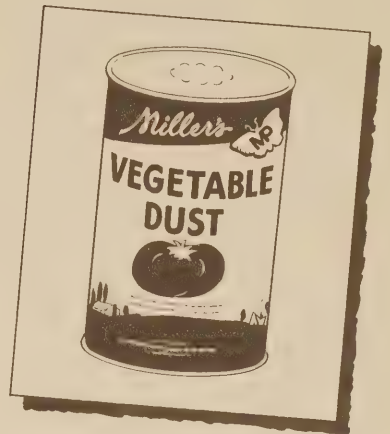
KILLS LAWN WEEDS

"As if by Magic" . . . within 2 to 3 weeks lawn weeds treated with Miller's Lawn HORMOTOX curl up, dry up and disappear.

Broadleaved weeds, such as Dandelion and Plantain, are killed with one application.

Weeds with small leaves, such as Japanese Clover and Chickweed may take two or three applications to kill out entirely, but again . . . "As if by Magic".

Available in 8 fl. oz., 1 pt., 1 qt., 1 gal.



Miller's VEGETABLE DUST

Insecticide-Fungicide

Approved

for use on Vegetables and Small Fruits

Safe and Effective

to use on Tomatoes, Melons, Potatoes, Cabbage, Beans, and other Vegetables. Miller's VEGETABLE DUST keeps your garden clean as it controls most of the common insect and disease pests of the vegetable garden.

Miller's VEGETABLE DUST contains Rotenone and Zineb.

Available in 8 oz. duster, 1 lb. shaker, 5 lb.

Miller's BLACKBERRY VINE KILLER

(2,4,5-T plus MCP)

KILLS BRUSH

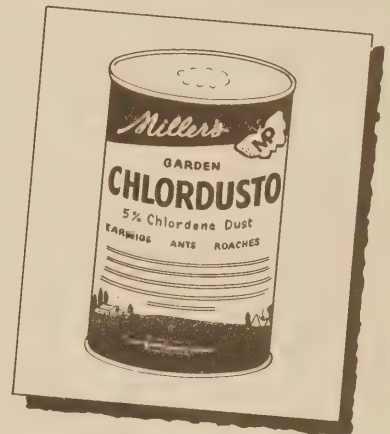
Miller's BLACKBERRY VINE KILLER is formulated particularly for killing unwanted wild Blackberries, Poison Oak, Alder, Wild Roses.

KILLS WEEDS

such as Canada Thistle, Wild Morning Glory, Pigweed.

Use Miller's BLACKBERRY VINE KILLER effectively in either Summer or Winter.

Available in 1 pt., 1 qt., 1 gal.



Miller's Garden CHLORDUSTO

Controls insects on

FLOWERS — VEGETABLES — FRUITS
SHRUBS — TREES

A specific for Thrips and Ants. Kills Flea Beetles, Leaf Hoppers, Carrot Rust Fly, certain Caterpillars, Earwigs, Roaches, Maggots of Cabbage and Onions, and numerous other insect pests.

Miller's Garden CHLORDUSTO is a 5% Chlordane dust.

Available in 10 oz. shaker, 2 lb., 5 lb.

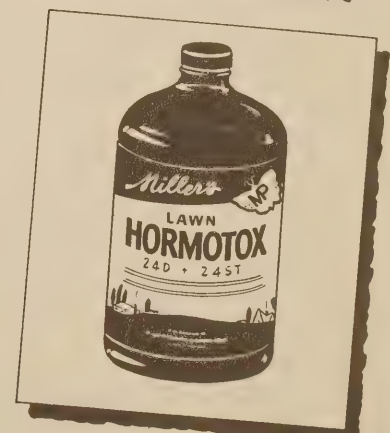
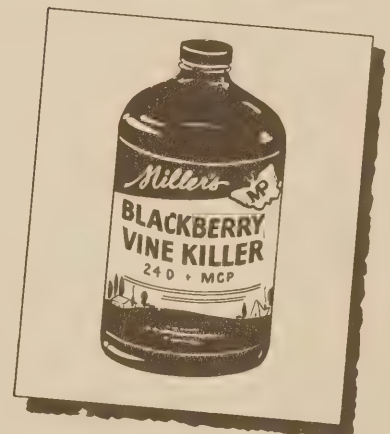
Miller's Lawn GREEN 'N KLEEN

Lawn Fertilizer and Lawn Weed Killer

A free-flowing granular product, providing a well-balanced plant food for healthier, greener lawns. At the same time, GREEN 'N KLEEN kills out unwanted and unsightly common broad-leaved weeds, such as Dandelions and Plantain.

Consistent monthly applications will gradually eliminate harder-to-kill lawn weeds such as Japanese Clover and Chickweed.

Available in 2½ lb., 5 lb., 10 lb. 25 lb.



A Few Hints to Success With Flowers



See our Cultural Flower Grouping Chart on page 5 to learn what flowers should be planted in flats or in the open ground.

FLOWERS FOR SHADE

Balsam (Lady Slipper)	Columbine
Butterfly Flower	Foxglove
(Schizanthus)	Godetia
Bellis (English Daisy)	Nasturtium
Clarkia	

LOW GROWING FLOWERS FOR EDGINGS

Ageratum	
Alyssum, Carpet of Snow	Nemesia
Alyssum Royal Carpet	Nasturtium, Dwarf
Bellis (English Daisy)	Portulaca
Lobelia	

FOR SUCCESSIVE SOWINGS

Sow these annuals at three-week intervals for continuous bloom.

Calliopsis	Larkspur
Candytufts	Mignonette
Bachelor Button	Shirley Poppy

Pinch 'em off! If you desire more and bigger flowers in your annuals, pinch off the top of the stem when they are a few inches high, but remove only the end bud, about 1/4" off the top. That makes the plants branch out and develop more flower buds.

HOW TO PLANT SEEDLINGS IN FLATS

1. Preparing the Soil



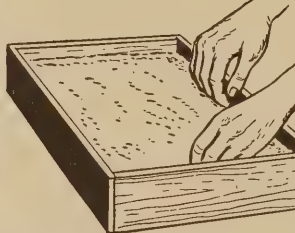
Sift a mixture of good garden soil, manure, sand and peat moss through a 1/4 inch mesh. Do not make the soil too fine, small lumps of soil and bits of fibrous matter are beneficial.

2. Drainage Is Important



Make sure there is at least 1/4 inch space between the boards in the bottom of the flat. Cover these cracks with coarse moss, broken pots or gravel. Observe same precaution with pots.

3. Filling the Flat



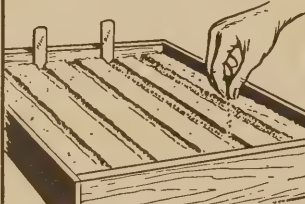
Place required amount of soil in flat. Firm around edges with finger tips, then press whole area down gently with a wooden block.

4. Leveling the Soil



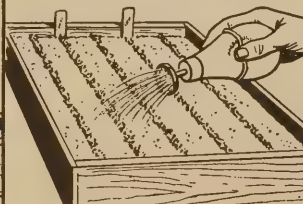
Use a notched stick to level soil and scrape out surplus. Surface of soil should be about 1/2 inch below top of flat.

5. Sow Seeds Evenly



Use the edge of a 12-inch ruler, large garden label or similar implement to make shallow drills for the seed. Sow seed evenly in the drills. Sift a little fine soil over the seed.

6. Water — But Gently



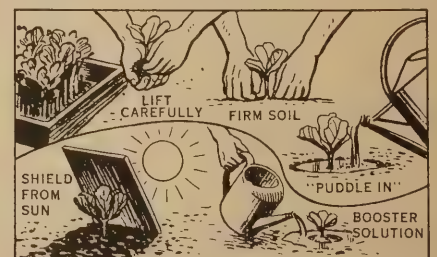
Water with a fine spray, taking care not to wash out the seed. Flats or pots may also be set in a shallow pan of water until thoroughly soaked.

TO AVOID LOSS IN TRANSPLANTING

Avoid root shock. Three things to do are: 1. Move plant with minimum exposure of roots to the air. 2. Protect from too severe sunlight while the plant is establishing self. 3. Get food to the root system as quickly as possible after transplanting job is completed.

If small plants are in a flat, wet soil thoroughly before transplanting, squeeze lightly into ball around root system of each plant, set into ground and firm soil around it. Go over planting with sprinkling pot or hose and puddle each plant in. Planting done in late afternoon gets full night, before exposure to sun. Tender seedlings should be protected for first day, shingles set beside them or with some other shading device. In first 24 hours give each plant a booster solution followed by good general sprinkling.

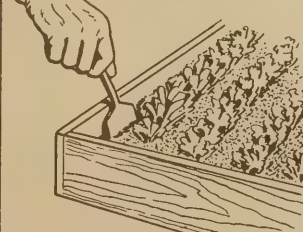
In planting, or transplanting perennials, the soil should be worked free of big lumps which create air pockets. The average planting distance for perennials is one foot, but vigorous growers require up to three feet distance from their neighbors. Plant heavy-rooted plants with the root-buds just below the ground. Plants in which the leaves spring from the crown, should be planted with crown just at the level with the dirt line. Spread roots naturally and bring the soil into contact with all the roots by pressing it firmly so that no air pockets are left. If water is applied, water the roots, not the plants. Most perennials must be divided every three or four years. Cut away all dead roots and stalks and plant the best portions anew.



From Flat to Seed Bed

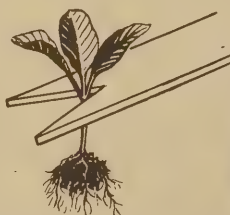
7. Loosen Plants in Flats

When the seedlings are large enough to transplant lift them out gently with an ordinary table fork or other convenient implement.



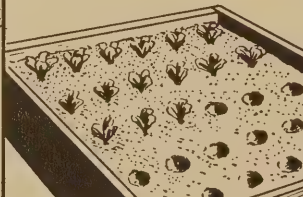
8. Lift Little Seedlings

Lift the seedling with a notched garden label, being careful not to bruise or break the stems.



9. Transplant Seedlings

With a pointed stick of suitable size, make holes in a freshly prepared flat of soil; lower roots into hole and firm soil around the plants.



FLOWERS RESPOND TO A FEEDING OF MORCROP REGULARLY

Top Flower Seed Novelties

Some flowers come and go. Others stay with us season after season — the fulfillment of something everybody looked for, something nobody tires of. Only by growing them yourself can you find the secret of that "something" we never again want to be without. Here are some such flower seeds.



PANSIES SWISS GIANT



TETRA SNAPDRAGONS

PETUNIA CARNIVAL



DOUBLE PORTULACA



CELOSIA TOREADOR

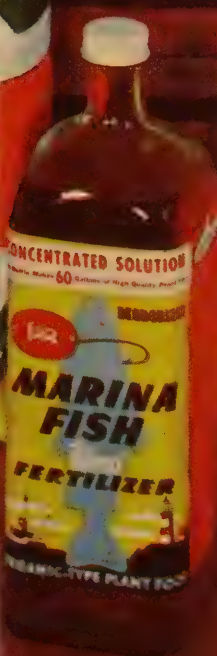
MARIGOLD GLITTERS



Only a few of the scores of different flowers we have waiting for you in our flower seed racks can be illustrated in this catalog. So be sure to turn to the flower seed section in this book and browse in it till you find what you want . . . till the fancy strikes you to try something you have never grown before. And what a thrill that will be to see it bloom!

THE







PENN SWEET MUSKMELON

ALL-AMERICA SELECTION



TOMATO
HYBRID F-1
EARLY GIANT

VEGETABLE

Hit Parade for 1956



GOLD PAK CARROT

ALL-AMERICA SELECTION



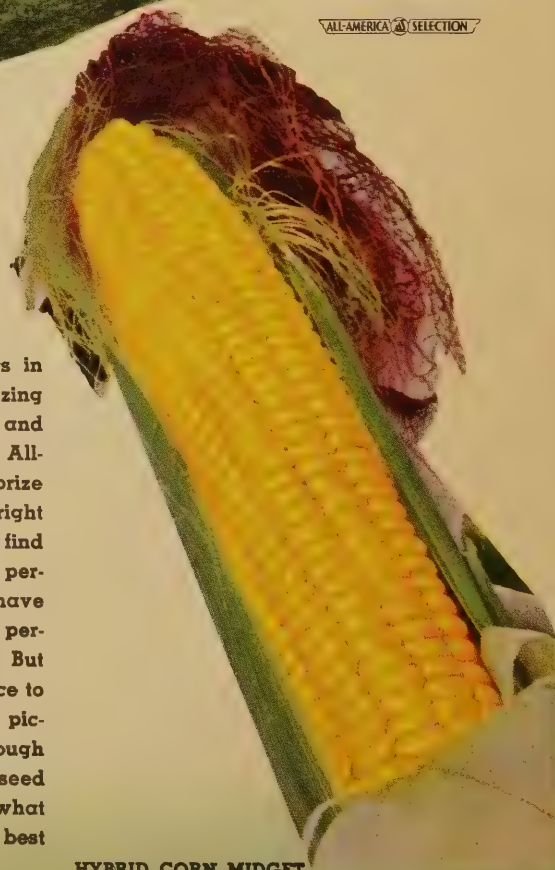
SURECROP
HYBRID CUCUMBER

ALL-AMERICA SELECTION



ONION
SWEET
SPANISH

Yes, there are newcomers in vegetables like the amazing new Gold Pak Carrot and Midget Corn . . . there are All-America Selections as prize winning as ever . . . and right out front with them we find the year-after-year top performance of varieties that have become, in a short time, perennials in public favor. But since space does not suffice to show all our favorites in pictures, be sure to check through our complete vegetable seed selections. We offer only what we are convinced is the best on the market today.



HYBRID CORN MIDGET

PREPARING VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

1. Use only the finest vegetables obtainable.
2. Prepare and freeze vegetables as quickly as possible to preserve vitamins and flavor.
3. Scald vegetables by placing in colander or similar container and immerse in rapidly boiling water. Use small quantities so water will boil within ½ minute after vegetables are added. Count only the time that the water is boiling. Drain quickly.
4. Cool by immersing immediately in cold water; ice water is best. When vegetables are thoroughly cooled remove and drain.
5. Pack in suitable containers. Allow 1 to 1½ inches space for expansion in freezing.
6. Place in quick freeze immediately after packing.

Asparagus. Wash and cut into desired lengths, blanch 2 to 3 minutes.

Green Lima Beans. Shell and scald 1 to 1½ minutes.

Green Beans. Wash, stem and string. Scald whole beans 5 to 6 min., cut beans 2 to 3 min., French cut beans, 1 to 2 min.

Brussels Sprouts. Soak in a salt brine or cold water 15 minutes. Scald 3 to 4 minutes.

Cauliflower. Break into flowerets, soak 5 minutes in brine. Scald 2 to 3 minutes in brine.

Carrots. Wash and dice or slice; scald 2 to 3 minutes. Small ones may be left whole; scald 3 to 5 minutes.

Corn on the Cob. Husk, trim and wash. Scald, a few ears at a time, for 1 to 2 minutes. Chill well in ice water, drain and wrap each ear in parchment paper or locker paper. THAW before cooking.

Whole Kernel Corn. Husk, trim and wash. Scald on the cob 2 to 3 minutes. Cut from the cob, pack dry and seal tightly.

Peas. Shell and immediately scald for 1 to 1½ minutes.

Spinach. Blanch 1 to 2 minutes, a small quantity at a time. Avoid cooking. Stir gently while in the boiling water to prevent cohesion.

Zucchini. Use young tender squash. Wash, remove blossom ends, slice 1 inch thick, scald 1½ to 2 minutes.

NOTE: In each case scalding is to be followed by draining, chilling, packing and quick freezing.

CANNING NOTES

Use only clean, strictly fresh fruits and vegetables. When packing your jars or tins do not crowd or waste space.

The two methods of processing most often used: **Water bath canners** and **pressure cookers.**

WATER BATH CANNER: Keep jars ½ inch from bottom by means of a wire rack or a piece of wood. Lower the jars slowly into the water, which should be steaming. Count only the time the water is boiling. Keep it boiling evenly throughout the processing. Remove jars at the exact time shown in your chart and seal.

We all know of that "CERTAIN SOMETHING" that makes Mother's Cooking different and superior to any other. It's like that with the vegetables you grow in your own yard. The "Certain Something" you enjoy in them is the earth-to-kitchen freshness that just cannot be purchased. So, in a very real sense they go together: Mother's Cooking and the home-grown vegetables from your own patch.

PRESSURE COOKERS: Process all non-acid vegetables in a steam pressure cooker. Place jars on rack in cooker with 1 to 2 inches of water. Be sure to leave enough space between jars to allow circulation of steam.

Fasten lid securely. Close petcock only after steam has escaped steadily for 5 to 7 minutes. Keep pressure constant. Remove from heat at end of processing time. Let stand until gauge is at zero. Open petcock slowly, tilt the lid away from your face. Spread a heavy cloth over the cooker, catch handles of the rack through cloth and lift out. Seal jars according to directions.

Do You Plant by the Moon?

For those of our customers who follow the ancient practice of planting by the moon, we have prepared this handy reference chart. It shows the day and the hour at which the moon enters each of its phases. For instance, on January 20th at 2:58 P.M., the moon enters the first quarter. It remains in this phase until January 27 at 6:04 A.M., when it becomes full.

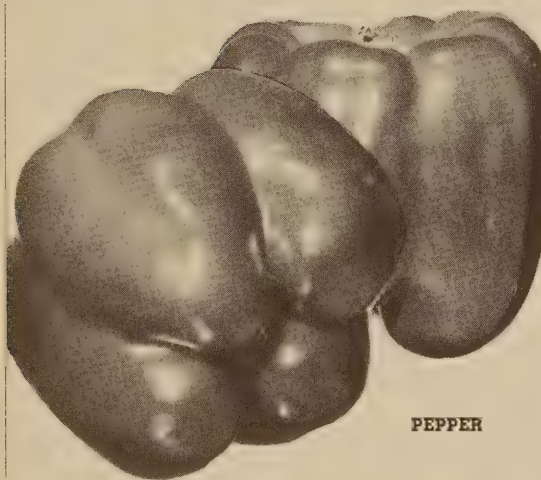
1956	New Moon	First-Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.
JANUARY 13	7:01 A.M.	20 2:58 P.M.	27 6:04 A.M.	4 2:41 P.M.
FEBRUARY 11	1:38 P.M.	19 1:21 A.M.	25 5:41 P.M.	3 8:08 A.M.
MARCH 12	5:36 A.M.	19 9:13 A.M.	26 5:11 A.M.	4 3:53 A.M.
APRIL 10	6:39 P.M.	17 3:28 P.M.	24 5:40 P.M.	3 12:06 A.M.
MAY 10	5:04 P.M.	16 9:15 P.M.	24 7:26 P.M.	2 6:55 P.M.
JUNE 8	1:29 P.M.	15 3:56 A.M.	22 10:13 P.M.	1 11:13 A.M.
JULY 3	8:37 P.M.	14 12:46 P.M.	22 1:29 P.M.	1 12:40 A.M.
				30 1:31 P.M.
AUGUST 6	3:25 A.M.	13 12:45 A.M.	21 4:38 A.M.	28 8:13 P.M.
SEPTEMBER 4	10:57 P.M.	11 4:13 P.M.	19 7:19 P.M.	27 3:25 A.M.
OCTOBER 3	8:24 P.M.	11 10:44 A.M.	19 9:24 A.M.	26 10:02 A.M.
NOVEMBER 2	8:43 A.M.	10 7:09 A.M.	17 10:44 P.M.	24 5:12 P.M.
DECEMBER 2	2:12 A.M.	10 3:51 A.M.	19 1:06 P.M.	24 2:10 A.M.

QUANTITY OF SEED AND SPACING FOR HOME AND MARKET GARDENS

VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows in inches	Distance apart in rows in inches	Depth of planting in inches	VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows in inches	Distance apart in rows in inches	Depth of planting in inches
Artichoke, Globe	1½ oz.	6 to 8 oz.	40 to 48	18 to 24	1	Kohl Rabi	¼ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1½
Asparagus	1½ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	Leek	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 36	2 to 3	¾
Beans, Bush	1½ lb.	50 to 60 lbs.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1½ to 2	Lettuce	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1½
Beans, Lima	1½ lb.	30 to 50 lbs.	24 to 36	3 to 6	1½ to 2	Melon, Musk	1½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	70 to 80	36 to 60	¾
Beans, Pole	1½ lb.	30 to 35 lbs.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1½ to 2	Melon, Water	1½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	72 to 96	72 to 96	¾
Beet	1½ oz.	8 to 14 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1½ to 1	Mustard	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1½
Beet, Mangel & Sugar	1½ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	6 to 9	1½ to 1	Okra	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40	18 to 24	1
Swiss Chard	1½ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	10 to 12	1	Onion	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	¾
Broccoli	1½ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	1½ to 1	Onion (for sets)	1½ oz.	60 to 85 lbs.	12 to 14	Not thin'd	¾
Brussels Sprouts	1½ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	1½ to ¾	Parsnip	1½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1½
Cabbage	1½ oz.	4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1½	Parsley	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1½
Cardoon	1½ oz.	5 oz.	20 to 32	20 to 30	1½ to 1	Peas	¾ lb.	90 to 180 lbs.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Carrot	1½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1½	Pepper	1½ oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	20 to 30	18 to 29	1½
Cauliflower	1½ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1½	Potatoes	8 lbs.	800-1000	24 to 36	18 to 24	6
Celery	1½ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	4 to 6	1½	Pumpkin	2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	96 to 110	60 to 84	¾
Chicory	1½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 36	2 to 3	1½ to 1	Radish	1½ oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1½
Collard	1½ oz.	5 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1½	Rhubarb	1½ oz.	3 lbs.	24 to 42	20 to 24	¾
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1	Rutabaga	1½ oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	4 to 7	1½
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	Sage	1½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 24	6 to 10	1½
Corn Salad	2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 4	¾	Salsify	¾ oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	18 to 24	2 to 3	¾
Cress	1 oz.	10 lbs.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1½	Sorrel	1½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 22	2 to 3	1½
Cucumber	1½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1½ to ¾	Spinach	¾ oz.	10 to 20 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 5	¾
Dandelion	1½ oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 to 22	6 to 10	1½	Squash, Bush	1 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.	42 to 48	42 to 48	1
Dill	1½ oz.	5 lbs.	20 to 36	4 to 6	1½	Squash, Vining	1 oz.	4 lbs.	72 to 90	60 to 90	1
Egg Plant	1½ oz.	5 to 6 oz.	18 to 24	18 to 24	1½	Sunflower	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	48 to 70	10 to 12	1
Endive	1½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1½	Tomato	2 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	36 to 40	1½
Fennel	1½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	24 to 32	5 to 8	¾	Tobacco	2 oz.	36 to 48	24 to 36	24 to 36	1½
Kale	1½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1½	Turnip	1½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	12 to 20	2 to 4	1½



RADISH, CHERRY BELLE



PEPPER



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX BEANS

LETTUCE
NEW YORK

We have selected certain varieties of vegetables marked with a star (*) which we recommend for your consideration. All these vegetables have been thoroughly tested and have proved to be highly satisfactory.

Days to maturity indicated can vary, depending upon kind of season, locality and soil conditions.

ASPARAGUS

Sow in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep in early spring. Thin plants to 6" and transplant the following spring. Use 1 oz. of seed to 60 feet of drill.

MARY WASHINGTON RUSTPROOF (fr)—Tender, thick, tall, purple-top green stalks. Rapid grower. Rust resistant. Pkt. 15c.

BEANS

Sow seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" deep and 3" to 4" apart in rows spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' apart after danger of frost is past. Press the soil firmly about the seeds. When 1 pair of true leaves have developed thin plants to 6" apart. Cultivate well until plants come into bloom but **DO NOT CULTIVATE WHEN BLOOMS ARE AT THEIR PRIME OR WHEN PLANTS ARE WET.** Keep beans picked. Make sowings at two-week intervals to have beans all season.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD (fr)—Brittle, absolutely stringless, meaty oval pods. Medium green. 54 days. Pkt. 15c.

TENDERGREEN (fr)—Light green pods 6" to 7" long, round, extremely meaty and absolutely stringless. 54 days. Pkt. 15c.

★TOP CROP—All Time All America Award. 6" pods medium green, round, $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter, very straight, stringless. 51 days. Pkt. 15c.

Pole Beans

Set 6 to 8' poles about 4' apart each way. Plant about 8 beans in a circle around each pole and thin to 4 strong plants. **WARNING:** Do not work among your beans when the plants are wet. This may spread plant diseases.

BLUE LAKE—Pods light green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, almost as thick; nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle, tender. 64 days. Pkt. 15c.

★KENTUCKY WONDER (fr)—Old favorite. Dark green pods, round and curved, 9 to 10" long. Stringless when young. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

OREGON GIANT—Large fleshy pods, 10 to 12" long, stringless, light greenish yellow, lashed with red. 71 days. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET RUNNER—Reach 20 feet or more. Attractive, brilliant scarlet flowers. Pods broad, oval and meaty. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (fr)—Small upright plants carry thick, flattened creamy yellow pods. Stringless. 51 days. Pkt. 15c.

LIMA BEANS

May be planted about 6" apart in rows spaced 2' apart or in hills 2 to 3' apart each way, about 6 beans per hill. Plant in warm dry ground to avoid rot.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Plants large, heavily productive. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5" long, usually with 4 large thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish white. Thin to 18". 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

FORDHOOK No. 242 (Bush) (fr)—All Time All America Award. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " pods on vines approximately 20" tall. Excellent freezer. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

OREGON POLE LIMA—Adapted to cool Northwest climate. Strong, vigorous grower. Pods best when yellow. Pkt. 15c.

BEETS

Prefer a rich sandy soil but will produce in any well fertilized soil. Sow 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 4 to 6 pounds per acre.

DETROIT DARK RED—Standard of excellence in table beets. Tops uniform, small, tender, erect. Roots globe shaped. 68 days. Pkt. 15c.

PERFECTED DETROIT—All Time All-America Award. Wonderful canner. Deepest blood red of all Detroit. 62 days. Pkt. 15c.

★EARLY WONDER—Early, tender, sweet. Bright red color when cooked. Tall top strain, ideal for greens. 58 days. Pkt. 15c.

EARLY BLOOD RED—Deep red turnip-shaped beet of fine quality. Medium early. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

BROCCOLI

Plant and cultivate similar to cauliflower. Especially suited to the Pacific Coast States. Sow 1 oz. to 100' of drill.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (fr)—A main head, then a succession of sprouts. Each 5" sprout ends in small head of dark green buds. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

★ST. VALENTINE (WINTER CAULIFLOWER)—Large plants and large heads. Solid white and well protected. **Set plants in early fall;** ready for use in March. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Can be grown wherever late cabbage does well. Same method of culture. Remove lower leaves as sprouts begin to form.

DWARF IMPROVED—Plants dwarf, compact, 20" tall. Uniform, stem well covered with firm round cabbage-like balls $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING
The symbols (fr) following the variety names indicates vegetables suitable for home freezing.

Vegetable Seeds

CARROTS

Sow from April to July. Prefer light sandy soil. Sow 1 oz. to 100' of drill; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Red cored. Roots rich deep orange. Excellent buncher. Good shipper. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

GOLD PAK—1956 All America Selection. Rich orange, long and slender, smooth root of excellent quality. Beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN HALF LONG CHANTENAY—Roots 6" long, deep orange, practically coreless. Crisp and sweet. Medium early. 72 days. Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED IMPERATOR (fr)—All Time All America Selection. Fine grained, tender; core indistinct. Orange. 77 days. Pkt. 10c.

NANTES IMPROVED CORELESS (fr)—The sweetest of all table varieties. Experimental trial visitors use up Nantes before any other variety. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

OXHEART—Excellent midseason variety. Can be used when roots are small. Roots thick, tapering toward bottom, makes them easy to harvest. 77 days. Pkt. 10c.

CABBAGE

Sow early kinds under glass and transplant to garden as early as possible. Sow late kinds in open in April and May. Keep well watered. Cultivate often but not deeply. Good, heavy, well drained soil is best, light soils should be well fertilized.

CHINESE WONG BOK—Firm heads, blanched white, crisp, smooth, tender leaves with fringed edges. Avoid planting in spring or early summer months. Pkt. 15c.

DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER—Heads large, flattened globe shape, 8 to 9" across, 6 to 7" deep, very firm and solid. Good keeper. 105 days. Pkt. 10c.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Extremely early. Plants small, compact, stem short. Firm conical heads, 7" high, 5" wide at base. 62 days. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN ACRE—Has short leaves, short stems; good for close planting. Heads are round, small—6 to 6½" in diameter—solid, 2 to 3 pounds; interior white, crisp, tender. 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Heads are large and flat, but deep; up to 14" across; 7" deep. Weight up to 14 lbs. or more. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

RED DUTCH—Medium sized, round, solid heads. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHIEFTAIN SAVOY—All Time All America Award. Heads medium large drumhead type, rounded on top, flat at base. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—Excellent mild flavor, dark green crinkled leaves and large flat heads. 6 to 7 pounds. Matures in 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

CAULIFLOWER

Treat the same as cabbage but gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form to insure prize white curd.

EARLY ERFURT SNOWBALL—Compact short-stemmed early variety. For home use and shipping. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

CHICORY

WITLOOF—Makes handsome compact heads of blanched leaves resembling endive. They are tender and have a mildly sharp flavor. 145 days. Pkt. 15c.

CELERY

Sow from February to May, transplanting in June to rows 3' apart. One ounce of seed will produce 5000 plants.

GIANT UTAH—Late plant. Sturdy, compact and solid. Free from strings. Light green in color; nutty flavor. 120 days. Pkt. 15c.

COLLARD

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—Hardy and will usually withstand our winters. Excellent greens when most fresh vegetables are gone from the garden. 36 days. Pkt. 15c.

CANTALOUPE (Muskmelon)

Best in warm areas and deep, rich soil.

HALE'S BEST—Fruits slightly oval, weight 3 to 4 lbs. Flesh exceptionally thick, sweet, aromatic. 86 days. Pkt. 15c.

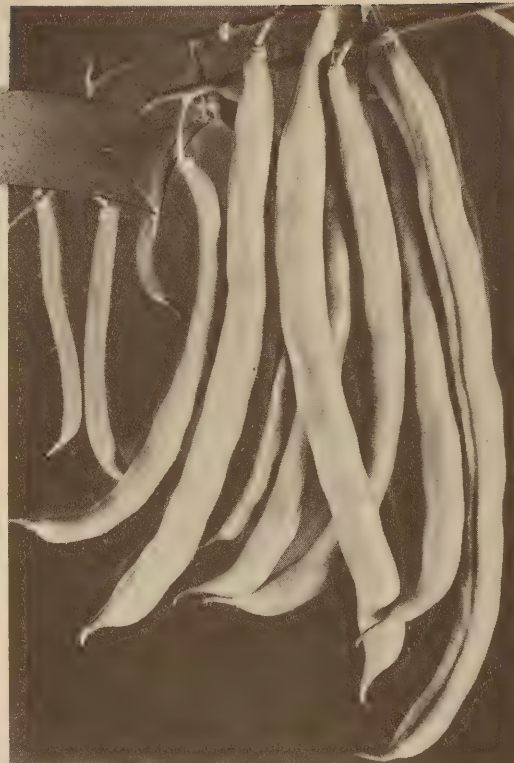
HEARTS OF GOLD OR IMPROVED HOO-DOO—Medium melon, follows the earlier varieties. Fruits 5 to 6" in diameter; thick, orange salmon flesh. 100 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN DELIGHT—All America Winner 1952. 5-8" melon with thick salmon colored flesh. Earliest of large melons. 86 days. Pkt. 15c.

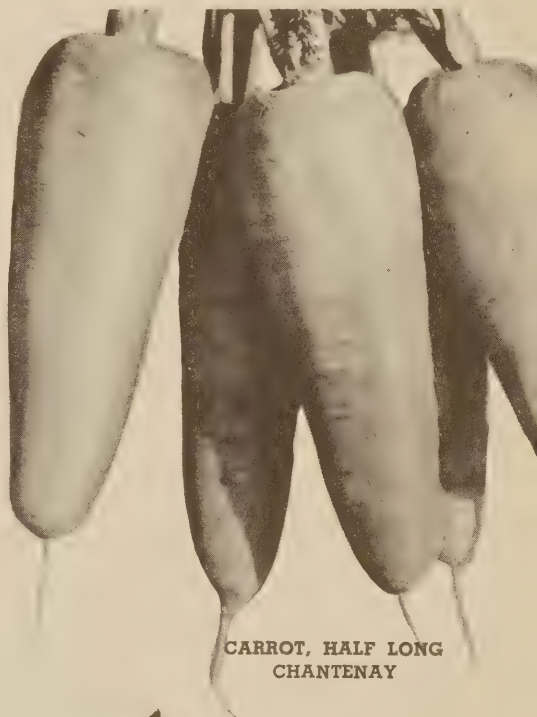
PENNSWEET—(Early). 1955 All America Winner. Small, sweet, thick flesh fruit—recommended for short season areas. Pkt. 25c.

SQUASH

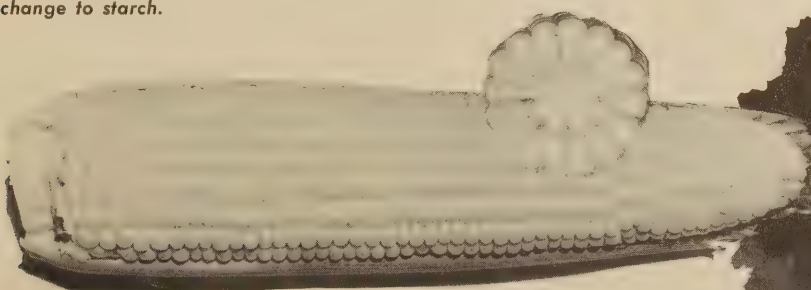
WHITE BUSH SCALLOP



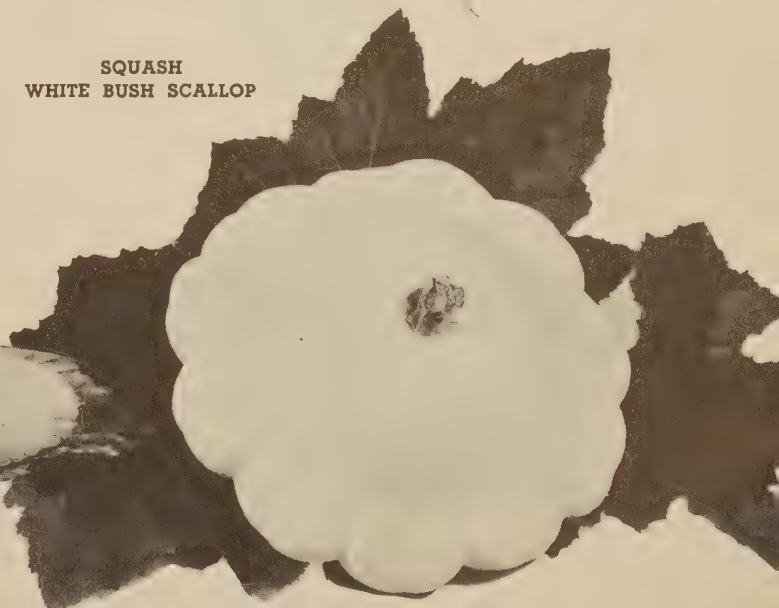
BLUE LAKE POLE BEAN



CARROT, HALF LONG CHANTENAY



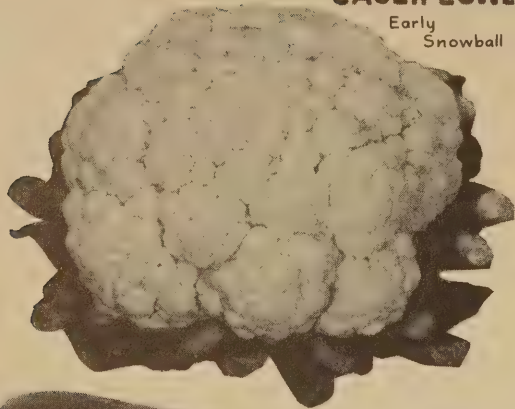
IOCHIEF HYBRID CORN



No matter what the vegetable, it will taste better the sooner it is cooked after being harvested. Half an hour may be sufficient to dull the flavor of those that are rich in sugar, which quickly begins to change to starch.

CAULIFLOWER

Early
Snowball



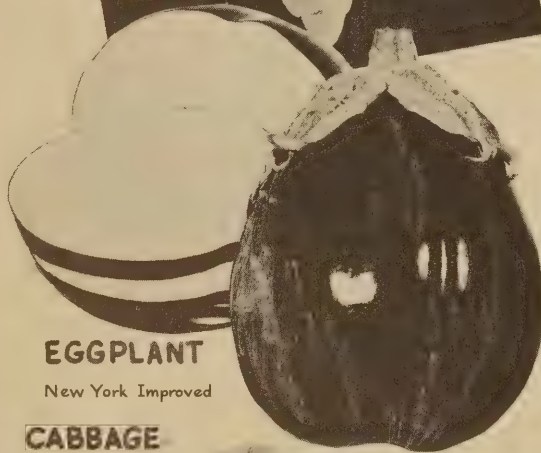
CUCUMBER

Straight Eight



CELERY

Giant Utah



EGGPLANT

New York Improved

CABBAGE

Golden Acre



SWEET CORN

Plant in rich warm soil, in hills, 2 to 3' apart, in rows 3' apart for early kinds and 4' apart for late sorts. Make first sowings every 2 weeks up to about July 15. Corn should be planted in blocks of at least 4 rows.

HYBRIDS

Listed in order of maturity.

GOLDEN MIDGET—Yellow midget sized sweet corn with stalks only 2 to 4' high. Good, early ears about 5" long. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

SPANCROSS (fr)—Very early hybrid. Well filled 6" ears of medium yellow. Good quality. 71 days. Pkt. 15c.

MARCCROSS (fr)—Second early hybrid. Ears long, plump, abruptly tapered at tip; 10 to 14 rows of light cream yellow kernels. Early, 4½ to 5' high. 72 days. Pkt. 15c.

★CARMELCROSS—Third earliest hybrid. Planted extensively as a commercial variety in the Puget Sound area. Medium yellow ears 7 to 10" long. Vigorous stalks 5½' high. 76 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (fr)—Main hybrid. 10 to 14 rowed ears lighter in color than Golden Bantam. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

★IOCHIEF HYBRID—All Time All America Award (fr)—A yellow F₁ sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender, stays prime longer. 89 days. Pkt. 15c.

OPEN POLLINATED

GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED (GOLDEN GIANT) (fr)—Larger ears, more rows of kernels, greater production. Golden yellow, deep wide, tender with fine sweet flavor. 81 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET—A tender yellow sweet corn of good flavor. 8 to 12 rows of yellow kernels. 72 days. Pkt. 15c.

CRESS

PEPPER GRASS—Crisp finely cut leaves with lively pungent flavor for garnish, in salads and sandwiches. Fast grower. Sow early. 50 days. Pkt. 15c.

EGGPLANT

Sow in mild heat about the middle of March and transplant about June 1st, setting the plants 2½ feet apart.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—Spineless large broad oval deep glossy purple-black fruits. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

CUCUMBER

Sow when weather becomes settled, in hills 4 to 5 feet apart. They require a warm, rich soil and should be watered liberally. Mature in about 60 days.

★SURECROP HYBRID—All Time All America Award. F₁ hybrid of white spine type. Slender, blunt ended, 8 to 9" long and 2½" in diameter. Tender, crisp, white flesh of good flavor. 58 days. Pkt. 25c.

CHICAGO or BOSTON PICKLING—Slightly tapered 6 to 7" medium dark green fruits of even size. 58 days. Pkt. 15c.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE (EXTRA EARLY)—Freely produces dark green, almost ridgeless fruits. 7" long. 55 days. Pkt. 15c.

LEMON—Little fruits resembling lemons in form and color. Delicious, distinctive flavor. Fine preserves, sweet pickles and in salad. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

LONG GREEN IMPROVED—Handsome fruit of good form and deep green color. 9 to 10". 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—Symmetrical cylindrical fruits about 8" long and 2½" in diameter; rounded ends, free from objectionable striping or tipping. 68 days. Pkt. 15c.

ENDIVE

Sow about mid-April, in rows 1½ feet apart and thin to about 9 inches in the rows.

BATAVIAN BROAD LEAVED—Leaves long, broad and succulent. Fine for winter salads and cooking. 71 days. Pkt. 15c.

GREEN CURLED—Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily. 95 days. Pkt. 15c.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Kale, like Collard, provides excellent greens in late fall and winter when other fresh vegetables are gone. Leaves are best after a frost. Kale should be in every home garden. High in nutrients and vitamins. Culture same as late cabbage.

★DWARF GREEN—Plants have wide-spreading, finely curled blue-green plumelike leaves. 55 days. Pkt. 10c.

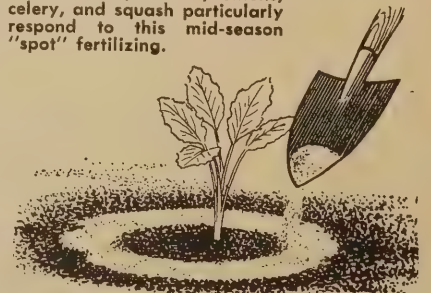
FERTILIZING THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

If you are growing all the vegetables that space permits in your food garden, you must provide FERTILIZATION to fit the extra demands of your intensive planting. A winter dressing of manure to be spaded in when the ground is prepared, or MORCROP fertilizer broadcast over the ground (6 lbs. to 300 sq. ft.) before spading, gives foundation for your plants' food. This can be supplemented throughout the season with liquid fertilizer or side dressing. In sowing peas, etc., make trench deeper than you sow them, put in MORCROP (1 to 1½ lbs. per 100 feet); cover with soil before sowing. Either MARINA FISH or MORCROP fertilizer may be applied, during growing season, along the rows, 1½ to 2 inches away from plants, at 10 days to two weeks intervals.

Concern over acidity of garden soil has been to the fore in recent years. Practically all garden vegetables will thrive in soil only slightly on the acid side. Unless your soil is markedly acid or alkaline it needs no special correction, and ordinary good fertilizing practice will take care of it. Starter solutions for transplanted items, such as tomatoes, are good.

FLO-MORCROP works nicely and may be continued at intervals through the season. For single plants, a ring of LUX MORCROP around each will take care of requirements. Organic material should be worked into the vegetable garden each season to keep the soil loose and friable.

Additional MORCROP during the growing season is of great help for many garden plants. Corn, melons, onions, celery, and squash particularly respond to this mid-season "spot" fertilizing.



HERBS

Every garden should have a selection of herbs. Attractive in the vegetable or flower garden—indispensable to savory cooking.

ANISE—Annual. For garnishing, seasoning and cordials. Seeds have an aromatic flavor. Plants about 14" high. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

BASIL, SWEET—Annual. Leaves, green or dried, are used for seasoning soups, stews, omelets, and other dishes. Height 12 to 18". 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

CHIVES—Perennial. Tops, finely chopped, add mild onion flavor to soups, stews, salads and other dishes. 6" high. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

DILL—Annual. 2 to 3 feet. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Annual. Height 1 to 2'. A seasoning, either fresh or dried. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

SAGE—Perennial. About 1½' high. Use fresh or dried for seasoning. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

SUMMER SAVORY—Annual. 1' high. The small spicy leaves add pungent flavor to soups, stews and gravies. Pkt. 15c.

THYME—Perennial. 8 to 12" high. Aromatic foliage used as seasoning. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

KOHL RABI

Deliciously flavored turnip-shaped bulbs that grow above ground level in early spring in light rich soil. Space rows 1½' apart and thin to 6" in rows.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—Purple bulbs with white flesh. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE VIENNA EARLY—Use when bulbs are 2" in diameter. Light green bulbs with white flesh. Early. Fine for forcing. 38 days. Pkt. 15c.

LEEK

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Early. Stems 8 to 10" long, 1½" thick; white and attractive. Leaves large, medium green, drooping backward. 130 days. Pkt. 15c.

If you have a sandy soil do not add clay to it, but put in all the humus you can. Humus will do for the soil everything that clay will without reducing the porosity of the soil, which is a precious quality.

LETTUCE

Sow indoors in February and March, planting outdoors when weather is suitable.

Heading Varieties

HANSON—Big, compact, globular heads. Tender and sweet. Broad, curly, light yellow green leaves. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

NEW YORK OR LOS ANGELES—Large curled head, sweet, tender, well balanced. Widely grown. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

GREAT LAKES—All Time All America Award. Leaves large and well folded; ribs heavy. Heads under adverse conditions. 82 days. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE PARIS COS—A self folding cos with dark green leaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well balanced interior. Pkt. 15c.

Leaf Varieties

★SALAD BOWL—All America Gold Medal Winner. Early rich green, loose decorative leaf. Stands sun and slow to bolt. Pkt. 15c.

GRAND RAPIDS—Upright, compact plants with large, solid, light green leaves with broad, heavily frilled margins. Sweet grown under glass. 43 days. Pkt. 15c.

OAK LEAF—Leaves shaped like oak leaves. Stands up well in hot weather. 40 days. Pkt. 15c.

PRIZEHEAD, REDLEAF—Early. Plants of medium size, crisp and tender. Color medium green with brownish red edges on outer leaves. 47 days. Pkt. 15c.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED—Large plants with light green crumpled frilled leaves. Tender, succulent and delicious. Early, hardy and dependable. 45 days. Pkt. 15c.

WATERMELON

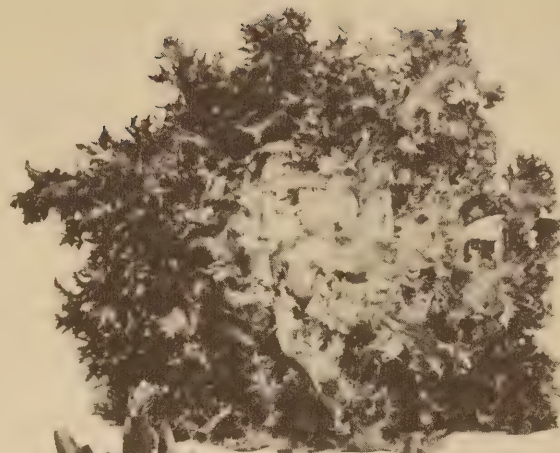
Culture similar to cantaloupe.

★NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET—All America Winner. Early and prolific, up to 6" through and weighing up to 6 lbs. Rind very thin. The nation's most important novelty type watermelon. 78 days. Pkt. 15c.

STRIPED KLONDIKE—Early with irregular dark green stripes. Fruit oblong, of medium size. The deepest red known to any watermelon. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR WONDERMELON—Average 35 pounds. Dark green. Dark red, tender, melting flesh. Seeds white with dark tips. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

GREEN KLONDIKE—Sweet, fine flavor. Flesh is deep red and brittle, fruit oblong. Small black seeds. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.



ENDIVE
Green Curled



BEETS
Early Wonder

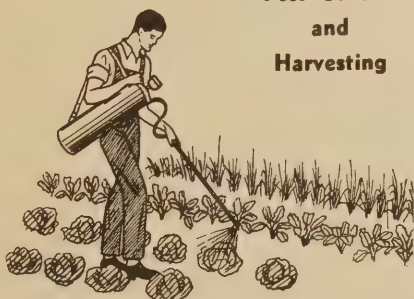
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Dwarf Improved



Just a Few Hints on

Pest Control and Harvesting

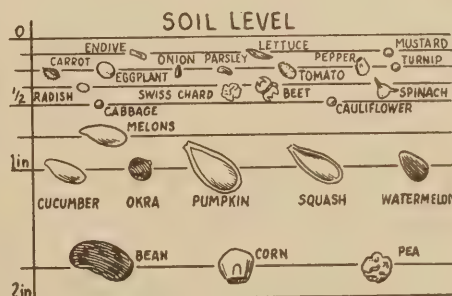


It's not hard to keep pests under control if you make a daily inspection of your garden. Begin spraying or dusting at the first sign of damage—don't wait until the plants are seriously injured.

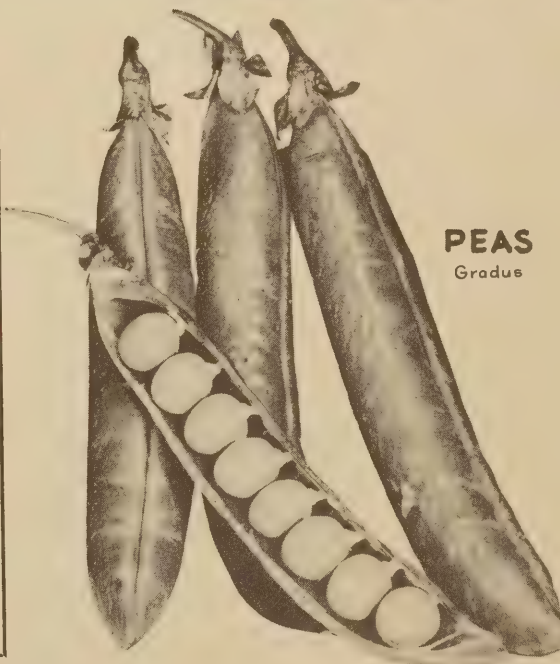
The principal reason for cultivation is to kill weeds. It's not necessary or desirable to stir the soil deeply. Cultivate just deep enough to cut off the weeds without disturbing the roots of the garden plants.

Some Things Need Picking Often

Many crops like cucumbers and beans and many flowers like carnations and sweet peas will stop bearing if the fruit or flowers are not picked constantly. Daily picking lengthens the season a great deal.



Vegetable seeds should be planted at the depths indicated on the chart above. Some kinds should be just barely covered, while others, like peas, may be planted even deeper than indicated if soil is sandy.



PEAS
Gradus

Believe It or Not . . .

For every hour spent in a vegetable garden, the product of well planned work will pay high wages. Careful experiments have proved that to grow vegetables requires less time than it takes to shop for them in the market.

MUSTARD

Make successive sowings in the open from early spring to midsummer. Sow 1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 lbs. per acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Large light yellowish green leaves much crumpled and frilled at the edges. 35 days. Pkt. 10c.

MUSTARD SPINACH OR TENDERGREEN—A quick growing wholesome green. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth with light green center ribs. 30 days. Pkt. 10c.

OKRA OR GUMBO

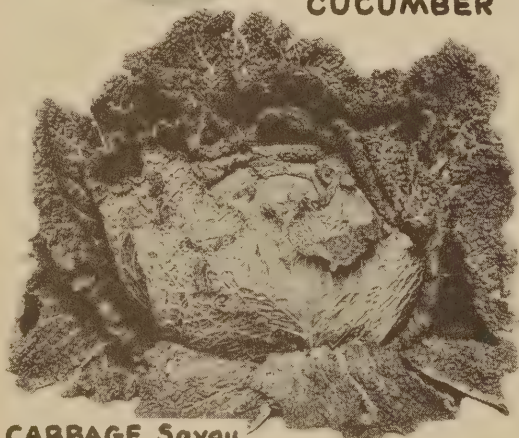
Sow seed 2" deep in early May, in rows 3' apart. Thin to about 1' apart. 2 oz. to 100 ft., 10 lbs. per acre.

EARLY DWARF—Early, low growing and heavy producer. Dark green fluted, pointed pods are 5 to 7" long. 50 days. Pkt. 10c.

LETTUCE Salad Bowl



LEMON CUCUMBER



CABBAGE Savoy

ONIONS

Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart as early as the soil can be worked in spring. When plants are well up thin to about 6 inches apart in the row. Onions require well fertilized friable soil and abundant moisture. Sow 1 oz. to 100', 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Medium large, flat bottomed onion with sloping top. Skin purplish red. Firm, fine grained flesh is slightly tinged pink. Good keeper, used for sets. 100 to 102 days. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE QUEEN BUNCHING OR PICKLING—Crisp, sweet, mild. Best variety for green onions. When grown larger, a fine white onion for cooking. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

★**YELLOW SWEET SPANISH**—Large globe shaped onion weighing 1 to 3 pounds. Small tops, flesh mild and sweet. Good for slicing. 112 days. Pkt. 15c.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Medium late, hardy, excellent keeper. Bulbs medium size, spherical, clear yellow, firm. Tough clinging skins. Flesh white. 110 days. Pkt. 15c.

PARSLEY

Grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in the spring. ½ oz. to 100'; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Vigorous, compact grower. Deep green tightly curled leaves that look like moss. High food value. Decorative. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

PEAS

Sow early peas in a light, warm soil, later peas prefer a fairly heavy soil. Sow seed about 2" deep, in rows. Space the rows about 2' apart for the dwarf kinds and about 3½' apart for the tall kinds. Pick all pods as soon as ready to insure full cropping. Sow 1½ lbs. seed per 100'; 90 to 180 lbs. per acre.

BLUE BANTAM (fr)—Best of early dwarf large podded varieties. Vines 2½ to 3' tall, bearing long pods with 7 to 8 large succulent peas. 62 days. Pkt. 15c.

★**FREEZONIAN** (fr)—All America Winner. Luscious even after freezing. Wilt resistant vines grow about 2½' high and bear excellent crops of 3½" pods. 63 days. Pkt. 15c.

GRADUS—Very popular second early large podded variety. Vines 3 to 4' tall, medium green, stocky. Pods single, broad, plump, pointed medium green, with 8 to 10 large delicious peas. 64 days. Pkt. 15c.

LITTLE MARVEL (fr)—Outstanding. Vines dark green. 18" tall, stocky. Pods single and double, dark green, blunt, plump, with 7 to 8 tender peas. 62 days. Pkt. 15c.

TALL TELEPHONE (fr)—Best for main crop. Wilt resistant. Pods single, broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

PARSNIP

Sow in deeply worked manured soil. 1 oz. to 100'; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

HOLLOW CROWN (fr)—Smooth large rooted parsnip free from side roots with a well proportioned shoulder. Uniformly tapered to the tip. 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

RADISH

For an early crop sow in hotbed in January, February and March. As soon as ground is fit to be worked sow seed in the open, in rows 1' apart.

CHERRY BELLE—All Time All America Award winner. Small oval, red radish. Small top and forces well without becoming pithy or spongy. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

★**COMET**—Bright red, round, crisp and tender. Good keeper. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHINA ROSE WINTER OR SCARLET CHINA—Large, hardy, rose colored. Flesh is white, crisp and rather mild. Broad at the base and 4 to 5" long. 52 days. Pkt. 10c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—Earliest of all forcing radishes grown for the market. Globular, uniform size, bright scarlet. Flesh white, crisp and tender. 24 days. Pkt. 10c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A splendid variety for home use. Oblong (thickest at the bottom), bright scarlet, white tipped. About 1½" long and ⅝" thick. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

SPARKLER OR EARLIEST OF ALL—1¼" diameter. Scarlet top, clear white base. Small tender roots. Early. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

WHITE ICICLE—Long slender roots, remain tender and crisp until mature. Small tops permit close planting. 27 days. Pkt. 10c.



RADISH, FRENCH BREAKFAST

All cucumbers will climb if they are permitted to do so. In a small vegetable plot, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas, beans and melons can be grown on the fence.

* * *

Because leaf lettuce is demanded by hotels and restaurants for fine salads, it is grown extensively in greenhouses all winter. Home gardeners may enjoy it all summer at small expense.

Only the tips of stems on New Zealand spinach should be cut for use. New tips will grow, so that a few plants will supply the average family with greens all summer long.

* * *

Swiss Chard should be harvested when the leaves are ten inches tall. They lose quality when allowed to grow taller. When a plant becomes overgrown cut all leaves off at the base and new ones will soon develop.

PEPPER

Culture, soil and temperature requirements about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of Morcrop fertilizer, hoed into the soil after the plants are 6 to 8 inches is very beneficial.

Sweet

CALIFORNIA WONDER IMPROVED—

Thickness of flesh alone places this pepper above all others. Crisp and juicy, without trace of pungency. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHINESE GIANT—Short light green stocky plant. The large, sweet chunky square ended fruits are deep green, changing to scarlet. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Early picking pepper. Fruits 2" wide, 3" long. Mild and sweet, sometimes hot because of pungent ribs. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

PIMENTO OR PERFECTION—Splendid canning variety. Plants erect, large, prolific. Fruits heart shaped, very smooth. Flesh thick, sweet and mild. 123 days. Pkt. 10c.



RESELECTED GREEN
HUBBARD SQUASH

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins are less sensitive to soil and weather conditions than melons or cucumbers but are cultivated in about the same way.

SUGAR OR SWEET PIE—Earliest and best variety for pies. Fruits commonly 6" long and 8 to 9" in diameter; flattened, furrowed. Skin smooth, of a rich reddish orange color. 118 days. Pkt. 10c.

SPINACH

A cool weather crop. Sow early in the open. For a fall crop sow August-September.

★AMERICA—All Time All America Award. Heaviest cropping and darkest green Bloomsdale type in existence. Long standing, distinctly savoyed. Stands sun and heat well. Pkt. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING (fr)—Plants large and sturdy; dark green leaves are well savoyed. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT NOBEL OR GIANT THICK LEAF—Leaves largest of any type and keep well after picking; medium green rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent and tender. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

NEW ZEALAND—Thrives in hot, dry weather. Large spreading plants with small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

SALSIFY

Sow in soil deeply worked with Lux Morcrop.

MAMMOTH OR SANDWICH ISLAND—Long slender smooth white tapering roots. Cooked flavor similar to oysters. 120 days. Pkt. 15c.

SQUASH

Seeds should be planted about the middle of May, in hills 4 feet apart for bush varieties, 10 feet apart for the running sorts. Put 5 to 8 seeds in each hill, afterwards thin out, leaving 3 or 4 of the best plants.

Summer Squash

DOLLAR OR WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Small, flat white squashes, 7 to 8" wide, distinctly scalloped edge. Fine grained and early. 53 days. Pkt. 15c.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (fr)—All Time All America Award. Peak of perfection in a bush summer squash. Fruits straight and smooth, creamy yellow color. 50 days. Pkt. 15c.

ZUCCHINI—Favorite Italian squash. 4 to 6" long. Delicious summer variety, very prolific. 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

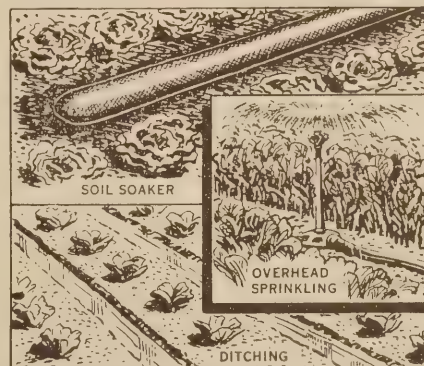
* * *

No greater saving can be made by the amateur gardener than by growing his own flower and vegetable plants from seed. Modern scientific methods of preventing disease, watering automatically, and transplanting seedlings, have made success easy for one who learns the simple methods to be followed.

WATER AND WEED CONTROL

Weeds waste both water and the plant food that you put into your garden. Weed control can be simplified by chemical weed killing BEFORE planting and by maintaining a mulch of peat, sawdust, or lawn clippings on the surface of the garden. Marginal weeds that crowd against plants can be kept out by routine hand work. Light raking of the ground after rain or irrigation maintains a dust mulch and keeps weeds down. Above all: Keep weeds from maturing seed.

GROUND WATERING in trenches, or with soil soakers gets water into the ground in vegetable and flower beds. **SPRINKLING** is the most effective lawn watering. Check with a trowel in the ground and see that irrigation is deep enough to serve plant roots instead of mostly evaporating from the surface. Where lawn or other planting is under trees, drive holes and give water enough for BOTH tree roots and for plants—also fertilize for BOTH. Don't water with sprinkler during

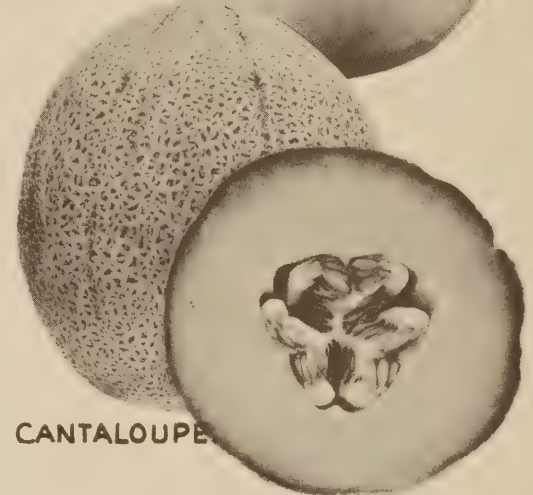


full sunlight, except on lawn. Moisture on foliage in full sun tends to burn. Ground watering can be done at any time.



BUNCHING
ONIONS

ONION Sweet Spanish



CANTALOUPE

Winter Squash for Storage

BANANA—About 20" long, 7" in diameter. Fine for pies. Free from fiber or stringiness. Flesh thick, deep yellow, dry and sweet. Slate gray rind. 105 days. Pkt. 15c.

BUTTERCUP—Turban shaped fruits with dark green lightly striped rind. Orange flesh; dry, well flavored. 100 days. Pkt. 15c.

★BUTTERNUT—Early. 2 to 4 lbs. Small seed cavity. Elongated pear shape. Color yellowish cream. Smooth, hard skin. Excellent. 100 days. Pkt. 15c.

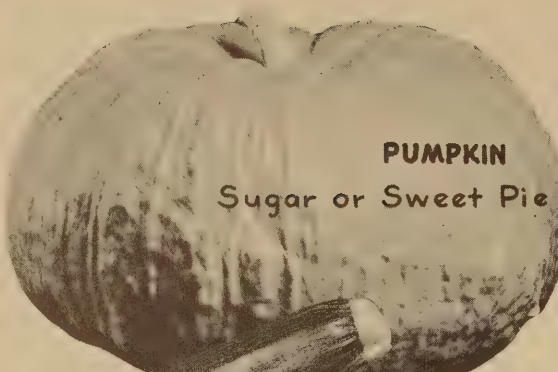
GOLDEN HUBBARD—Earlier smaller, more prolific Hubbard with orange-red rind, faintly striped cream toward the blossom end; moderately warted. 8 to 10 lbs. Dry deep orange flesh. Keeps well. 100 days. Pkt. 15c.

MARBLEHEAD—Thick meated squash with bright creamy yellow flesh, fine grained, sweet and dry. Rind slate gray. Pkt. 15c.

★RESELECTED GREEN HUBBARD (fr)—Shell dark green, hard moderately warted. Flesh light orange, very dry and richly flavored. 12 to 14 lbs. 100 days. Pkt. 15c.

TABLE QUEEN OR ACORN (fr)—Small dark green, acorn shape. Flesh deep yellow, dry, richly flavored. Medium early. 100 days. Pkt. 15c.

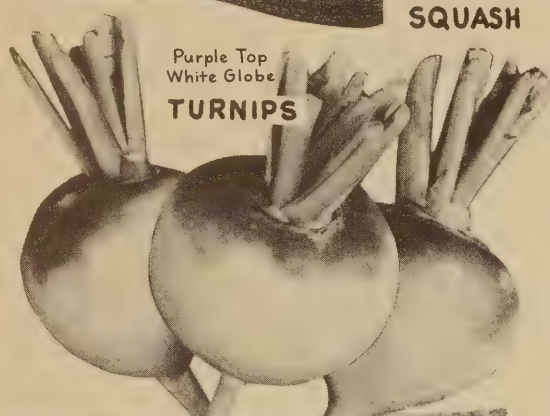
WILLAMETTE—A compact, hard shelled, uniform sized, deep meated, tasty fruit. Excellent keeper. 110 days. Pkt. 15c.



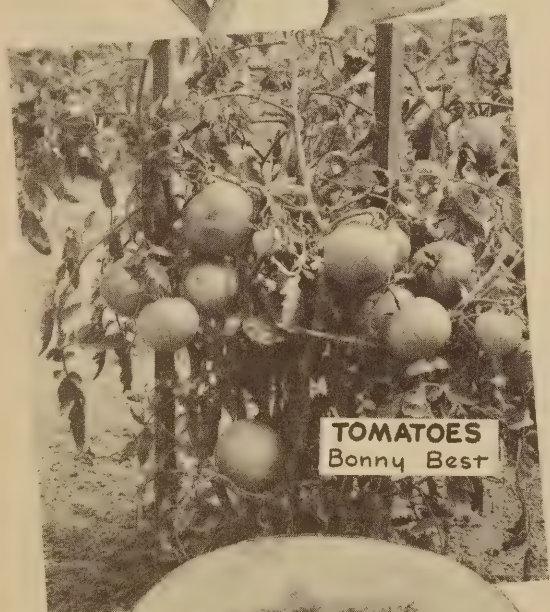
PUMPKIN
Sugar or Sweet Pie



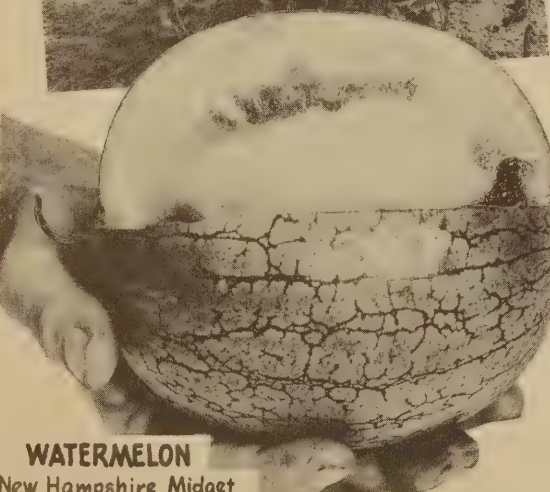
ZUCCHINI SQUASH



Purple Top
White Globe
TURNIPS



TOMATOES
Bonny Best



WATERMELON
New Hampshire Midget

SWISS CHARD

The tops are used like spinach. Culture like beets. Thin to 8 inches.

GIANT LUCULLUS—The fleshy crumpled leaves make choice greens. Plants erect; stalks rounded and finely ribbed. Foliage a rich deep green. 50 to 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

TOMATOES

In February or March sow seeds lightly in rows in greenhouse, hotbed or inside window box. When plants are about 3 inches high transplant to flats or hotbeds. About May 1 set out in open ground, 4 feet apart, giving plenty of Lux Morcrop to each plant. Water freely during hot weather. To obtain the best results trellises or stakes should be used.

BEEFSTEAK—Large fruits, somewhat ribbed, of a rich scarlet color. Flesh juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

BONNY BEST—Early variety. Vine medium, not very hardy. Fruits medium sized, apple shaped, smooth and solid; of bright scarlet color. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

BREAK O' DAY—Early. Smooth round scarlet fruits of medium size. Vigorous, prolific. Wilt resistant. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

EARLY CHATHAM—Small open plants with small round scarlet fruits. Very early. You can depend on this one to ripen in the Puget Sound area. Pkt. 15c.

EARLY GIANT F. HYBRID TOMATO—Hybrid vigor combining earliness and large fruits, deep shaped, smooth. Excellent color, flavor and quality. Pkt. 35c.

JUBILEE—Bright orange yellow, globular, juicy 6-oz. fruits. Plant bears over long season. 72 days. Pkt. 15c.

MARGLOBE—Heavily productive, long-bearing. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large, uniformly globe shaped; smooth, solid and of distinct quality. 77 days. Pkt. 15c.

PRITCHARD'S (SCARLET TOPPER)—All Time All America Award. Wilt resistant and self-topping. Prolific, globe shaped, deep scarlet, smooth. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

PUGET SOUND SPECIAL EARLIANA—Medium sized red fruits on open spreading, medium small vines. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days. Pkt. 15c.



TOMATO, MARGLOBE

RUTGERS—Excellent all-purpose variety. Large thick-stemmed plants, vigorous foliage. Fruits globular, bright red, with thick walls; small seed cells. 86 days. Pkt. 15c.

VICTOR—Fruits are about 3" in diameter, globe shaped and ripen to a deep scarlet. 65 days. Early. Pkt. 15c.

Small Fruited

GROUND CHERRY—Fruits small yellow, enclosed in loose, papery husks. Prized for preserving. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

TURNIP

For the main crop sow in open ground from May to July; for winter use during July and August. Sow 1 oz. to 100 feet, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (fr)—All purpose variety. Large sweet tops and smooth globe-shaped roots which are purple-red above and white below. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

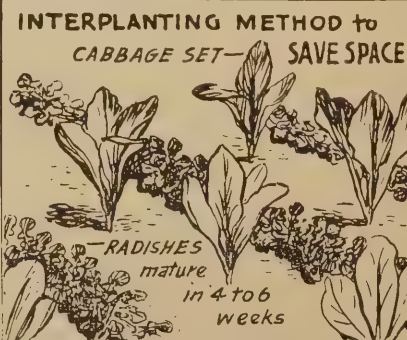
SNOWBALL—Tops small and erect. Roots medium sized, round, white throughout, sweet, crisp and tender. Table size in 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

TWO CROPS FOR ONE SPACE

Unless you raise vegetables for quantity, storage or freezing, limit planting of any type to family's probable use in fresh form. Set perennial crops (Asparagus, Rhubarb, Artichoke, etc.) at one side of garden. They are permanent. Next to perennials set crops that occupy the ground through growing season (Tomatoes, Squash, Pole Beans, late Potatoes, etc.). This leaves remaining space for serial planting and rotation of crops. Before the Tomatoes, Squashes, etc., are set out, their space may be given to radishes, lettuce and other quick-growing early spring crops. When these are harvested, clear the area and replace with later crops (Bush Beans, late Potatoes, late Cabbage). Save space by staking Tomatoes, Cucumbers, etc. Set aside a small space for sowing Lettuce, Kale and other seeds that can be transplanted to the main garden later. Seedlings from this area can get started and be ready to set out when other crops have finished and their ground space is cleared.

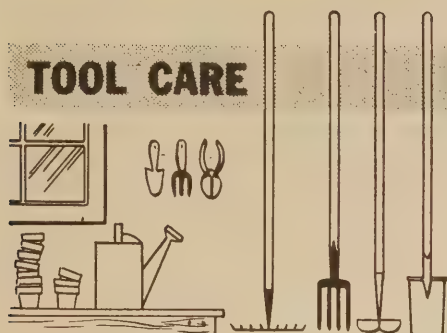
Shade-loving vegetables, such as Lettuce, can be planted on the shady side of tall-growing things. Sun-lovers should go upon sunny side of tall plants. Heavy-fruited things, such as Squashes, can be allowed to sprawl on banks or run over fences—if support is placed under developing fruits. One or two plants of Zucchini or other types of

Squash—or Pumpkin—are enough to meet average family needs. Tomatoes, Eggplant, etc., can, if desired, be grown staked in pots or tubs and shifted as desired during the season. Pole Beans are a space saver and fit well into the "vertical garden" plan. Another space-saving method is interplanting in spring of early, fast maturing crops with slow, late maturing vegetables, as shown below.



Interplanting as Space Saving Method

Modern Tools Plus Old-Fashioned Know-How Help Your Success In Gardening



TOOL CARE

REGULAR and methodical trimming and pruning go a long way toward keeping your garden attractive and interesting. Gardeners these days have a wide selection of well designed tools to make this garden chore easy and pleasant.

Good tools deserve good care, and good care will pay handsome dividends in increased tool life as well as increased efficiency and pleasure in your gardening. All tools should be kept sharp (this will save an enormous amount of time and energy), clean and well oiled.

When putting your tools away it is a good idea to wipe them with a rough woolen cloth dampened with oil. Shovels, edgers, hoes and other tools that come into contact with the soil should be kept entirely free from accumulated soil.

Handles of shovels, hoes, rakes and similar tools may be kept smooth and free from checking by the following method: Drill a 1/4-inch hole, about 3 inches deep into the top of the handle, fill the hole with linseed oil and plug the end with a short piece of hardwood dowseling. Cut the dowel off flush with the end of the handle and smooth off with sandpaper.

Provide a place to store your tools when they are not in use. Racks for the long-handled tools are a great aid. Your tools will be accessible and will not become dulled by rubbing against one another. For the smaller tools a board with pegs or nails for hanging will be useful. If the outline of each tool is painted on the board you can place your tools where they belong with great ease and a glance will tell you if anything is missing.

TAKE THE DRUDGERY OUT OF GARDENING

Never before has the home gardener had such an array of skilled helpers who will take the drudgery out of gardening. These helpers are manufacturers, tool makers, chemists, gadget inventors, the products of whose skill pass in review for you in these pages. Whether you are a beginner or an advanced performer in the home garden, there is a machine, a tool, a gadget, a plant food, a pest killer, a soil builder that will fit just exactly your method of gardening, your time conditions, your strength and ability and make things add up to the results you have been wishing for.

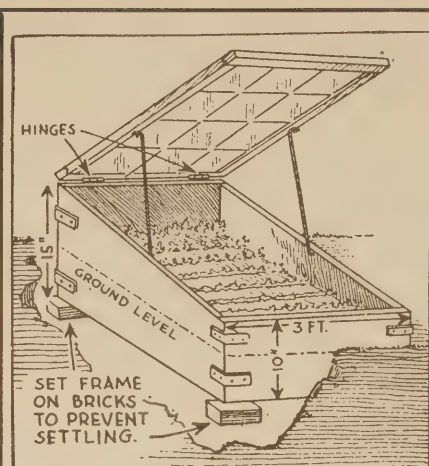
Don't Neglect THE COMPOST PILE



Compost your lawn clippings, vegetable tops and peelings, dry leaves and other vegetable matter for a rich source of humus and plant food.

Make a pit or bin and throw the compost material into it, add a sprinkling of LILLY'S COMPO maker and 2 inches of soil to each foot of vegetable matter. Keep moist to promote bacterial action.

In about 6 months the compost will be ready to use. Spread it on the garden and use as you would barnyard manure. Used with peat moss and commercial fertilizer, compost is a really important aid to good gardening.



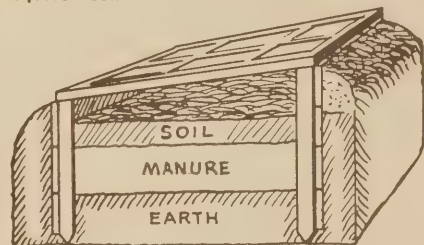
Cold Frame

COLD FRAME AND HOT BED

A cold frame is a box without top or bottom, placed on the ground and covered with a glass or plastic lid to let in light and keep temperature steady. A hot bed's just a cold frame with heat in the ground under it to speed up plant growth. Heat may be by electric soil cable or decomposing organic material buried under soil surface. Make front lower than back and slope sides so that lid will hinge to back and slant down to front, and can be raised up for ventilation control. A window sash or cellophane tacked on frame will serve as cover. Place it where direct sun doesn't hit it but air circulation is good.

If on surface of ground, make box deep enough to allow for heating material plus soil, and bank additional manure around outside to maintain heat. If a pit is used, choose a well-drained situation. Fresh stable manure is best heat producing material, but wetted cuttings of corn or grass will also do the work. For non-electric hotbed, 12 to 24 inches of manure surfaced with 5 to 6 inch layer of soil will work.

For electric hotbeds cables are available in various lengths. A 50-foot cable heats 36 square feet.



Hotbed with Cross Section of Its Layers

G E Y E R

BUILT FOR SERVICE - Lightweight but strong -
Perfect balance - A tool for every purpose.



BOW RAKE



GARDEN HOE



LAWN EDGER



CULTIVATOR



FLORAL SHOVEL

Always dependable and designed to take the drudgery out of gardening.
An increasingly popular line of tools for the PARTICULAR GARDENER.



Feed Plants to Beauty with PLANTABBS

Plantabbs is the complete food tablet for plants, flowers, vegetables. Plantabbs are tiny, clean, odorless tablets. Push tablet in soil once weekly. Normal watering dissolves tablet, providing all vital food elements. World's largest-selling plant food tablet for over 30 years.

25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.50

DEPENDABLE

Alfalfa, clovers, peas, vetches, beans, etc., must be inoculated for top performance. State and Federal authorities urge it—for larger and more vigorous growth and for soil enrichment. Field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when Legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on fields where inoculated seeds of the same Legume crops had grown the previous year.

ALFALFA

LILLY'S BEST COMMON ALFALFA—Only hardy, Northern seed grown in areas where winter temperatures reach below zero is used in Lilly's Best Brand. Alfalfa fields last for years when sown with good seed of Northern origin. Use the very best available anywhere—"Lilly's Best"—the cream of Northern Seed Stock.

GRIMM ALFALFA—Equal to Lilly's Best Common in hardiness and equal in hay yield, but in addition withstands soil heaving and thawing because of its spreading root system. Particularly good in areas where soil moisture is more plentiful.

LADAK ALFALFA—A Grimm or variegated type of alfalfa. Very vigorous grower and very hardy. Particularly useful in areas where only two cuttings are normally equal to three of other types.

CLOVER

LADINO CLOVER—Out-produces all pasture clovers where moisture is plentiful. The use of this clover is growing by leaps and bounds. This is a pasture "must" where moisture is available or irrigation is used. Should be fed with grasses such as Rye-grass, Meadow Fescue or Alta Fescue as it has a tendency to bloat stock when fed alone. This clover should not be pastured too close in the fall as it needs some protective growth to avoid frost injury during severe winters.

LILLY'S BEST ALSIKE CLOVER—Prefers a cool climate and will withstand severe winters. Likes a rather heavy silt or clay soil with abundant moisture. It is not so sensi-

tive to acidity in soils as Red Clover and can therefore be successfully grown on many wet and "sour" soils on which Red Clover will not succeed. Remains in its prime for cutting for a long time and is especially adapted to use in mixture with grasses such as Timothy, Redtop, Perennial Rye grass and Alta Fescue.

LILLY'S BEST RED CLOVER—The most important of all clovers. Adapted primarily to growing in rotation with other crops. Makes its best growth on rich well-drained soil containing an abundance of lime and reasonably free of weeds. Produces both hay and seed crop the same season. The normal life of the plant is two years, after which the stand deteriorates.

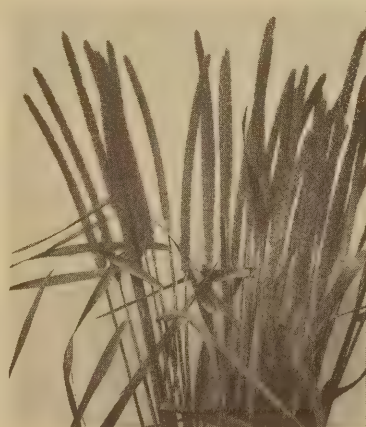
SUBCLOVER—Gets its name because of its seeding habit; seed produced in small burs on slender stalks which turn downward and bury the bur. Will produce big tonnages of fine clover forage on light, hill soils where other clovers give negligible results. Used principally for non-irrigated seedings west of the Cascades. Quite drouth resistant.

KENLAND RED CLOVER—Better foliage, more disease resistant, more winter hardy and more drought resistant than the old common Red Clover. This is a better strain of clover for the progressive farmer. It grows under the same conditions as common Red Clover.

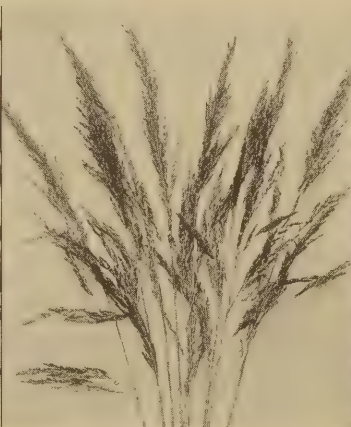
YELLOW MADRID SWEET CLOVER—Introduced from Spain by the USDA. Lower growing and makes fewer stems and more leafy growth than the common variety. One of the most alkali-tolerant plants. Drought-resistant. Valued for its ability to thrive on sandy soils.



RANGER ALFALFA—The newest type selected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as the finest for growing in the Northern tier of States. Ranger is very winter hardy, produces fine hay and is **Wilt Resistant**—very important in maintaining stands over a period of years.



TIMOTHY



RED TOP



ORCHARD GRASS



ENGLISH RYE GRASS

Farm Seeds

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (*Lotus Corniculatus*) and **BIG TREFOIL** (*Lotus Major*)—These two legumes are becoming increasingly popular. They both make fine hay and pasturage and are especially good in mixtures of grass. **WILL NOT BLOAT.**

Birdsfoot Trefoil has wide adaptation of soil conditions (is even alkali tolerant) and will grow luxuriantly from rich bottom land to sandy hill land.

Big Trefoil adaptable to marshy conditions. Soil must be kept moist at all times for best growth. Not drouth-resistant. Withstands more acidity than most plants, but not alkali. Valuable for controlling bracken fern.

LILLY'S BEST WHITE CLOVER—An excellent plant for lawns and pastures and in some sections a valuable seed crop. For best growth, it requires a rather consistent supply of moisture and a fertile soil. The seed germinates quickly, makes a fast start and has rapid recovery after cutting or pasturing. Thrives best on lands containing an abundance of lime.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER—The most alkali-tolerant Clover. Requires considerable moisture, but will survive short periods of drouth. Not a heavy producer but useful in seeding low spots where it is too wet or too alkaline for other clovers.

FORAGE GRASSES

INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS—One of the best grasses for seeding range lands. A late maturing grass. Stays green 3 to 6 weeks longer than native grasses. An especially valuable feature where summers are rainless. Best adapted at elevations ranging from 1,000 to 3,500 ft. but has done well at elevations up to 6,000 ft.

MANCHAR SMOOTH BROME—The finest Brome available for Pacific Northwest. A superb forage producer of more leafy, succulent grass. Is winter hardy and drought resistant. Will do well even in very dry conditions.

MEADOW FOXTAIL—For most, low ground. The very earliest grass in the spring. It will give an added two or three weeks pasturing. The grass is very succulent and well liked by stock. Works well with Ladino Clover on low, wet soils and irrigated land.

ORCHARD GRASS S-143—A new and very successful strain selected in Wales. More leafy—better producer—more palatable—stays green into summer. Highly recommended for pasture and hay mixes. Ask for S-143 Orchard Grass.

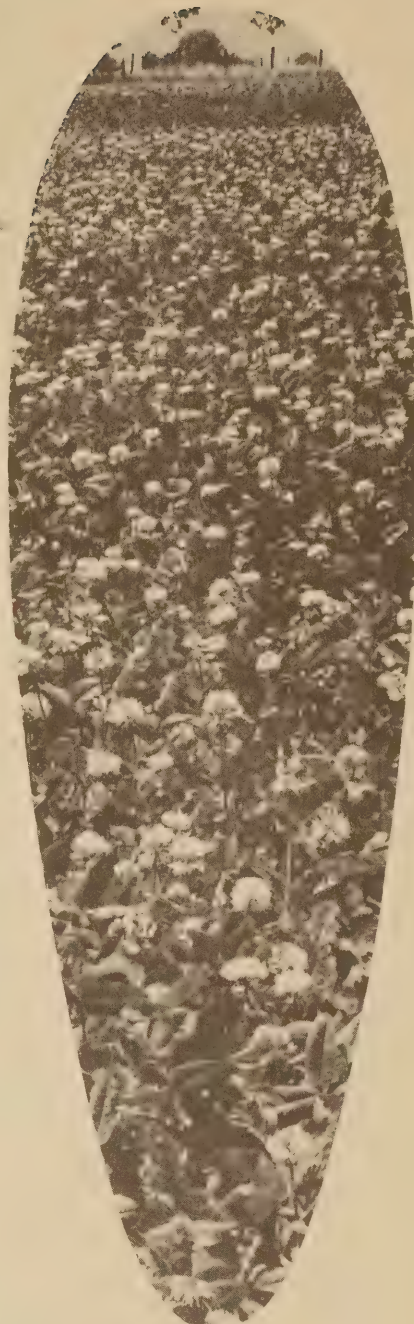
ORCHARD GRASS AKAROA—The New Zealand government selected strain—very similar to S-143—is tremendously more successful than ordinary Orchard Grass. Its finer, more abundant foliage is more pleasing to livestock and produces more meat and more milk.

COMMON ORCHARD GRASS (Danish)—A good strain of Orchard Grass that is earlier than S-143 and Okaroa. Perhaps a little more "stemmy" but its early growth is very beneficial.

PUBESCENT WHEATGRASS—Similar to Intermediate Wheatgrass except that the foliage is somewhat hairy. Used for the same purpose but has a wider adaptability to soils, more alkali-tolerant, and has greater possibilities for pasture and hay.

TIMOTHY—One of the most universally known and cultivated grasses especially adapted to cool, moist soils. The seed is usually low in price and of high germination making it a favorite with farmers. It is a standard grass for hay and pasture in all parts of the country.

TUALATIN OATGRASS—Another Dr. H. A. Schoth of the U. S. Department of Agriculture development. A big improvement over the old Tall Meadow Oatgrass. A wonderful forage producer. Unlike the old Oatgrass, this new strain has "de-awned" seeds that will work in mixtures and will pour readily through a seeder.



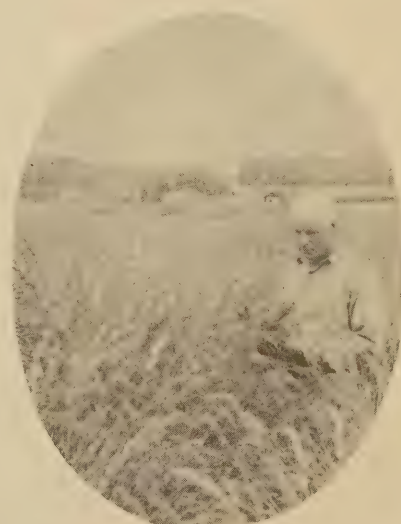
LADINO CLOVER



ALTA FESCUE AND LADINO CLOVER



BINDING ALTA FESCUE



INSPECTION OF ALTA FESCUE GROWN FOR LILLY SEED CO.

LILLY'S FARM SEED PLANTING CHART

Abbreviations: A, Annual; WA, Winter Annual; P, Perennial; LP, Long-lived Perennial; SP, Short-lived Perennial; B, Biennial; ML, Medium Long-lived.

CROP Listed alphabetically under the names most commonly used in the Northwest	POUNDS OF SEED PER ACRE	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING		PRINCIPAL USES	SOIL ADAPTATION
		West of Cascades Safe Spring seeding dates for perennial grasses depend on soil moisture content.	East of Cascades Lack of dates indicates that the crop is not generally adapted to that region.		
ALFALFA (LP) General Dryland	12 to 15 8 to 12	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Pasture, Seed	Fertile, deep, well drained loam
ARTICHOKES, Jerusalem (A)	500 to 800	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 1-May 15	Winter succulence for Livestock and Human Food	Fertile bottom lands
BENT GRASSES Astoria (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Moist, fertile, heavy soils
Domestic Mixed (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture	Moist, fertile, heavy soils
Highland (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Widely adapted
Colonial (Rhode Island) (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture	Moist, heavy, slightly acid soils
Seaside (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Moist bottom lands, slightly acid
BLUEGRASSES Bulbous (LP)	15 to 30	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Winter Pasture, Hay, Seed	Fertile, well drained lands
Canada (LP)	15 to 20	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 1-Apr. 15	Pasture	Widely adapted
Kentucky (LP)	15 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 1-May 1	Pasture, Lawn, Seed	Fertile, moist soils of low acidity
Shady (Wood Meadow Grass) (LP)	15 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Shady Lawns, Shady Pasture	Fertile, moist, shaded soils
Shady (Rough Stalked Md.w.) (LP)	15 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Shady Lawns, Shady Pasture	Fertile, moist, shaded soils
BROMEGRASS—Smooth (LP)	18 to 25		Mar. 15-May 15	Hay, Pasture	Deep clay or clay loam
California Mountain (ML)	20 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Wide adaptation
BUCKWHEAT (A)	40 to 50	May 1-June 15	May 15-June 15	Seed, Green Manure, Bee Pasture	Wide adaptation
CEREALS Barley—Winter (A)	75 to 100	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Seed, Hay	Loams and clay, well drained
Barley—Spring (A)	75 to 100	Mar. 20-May 1	Apr. 1-May 1	Seed, Hay	Loams and clay, well drained
Oats—Winter (A)	80 to 100	Sept. 15-Nov. 1		Seed, Hay	Moist clay loams
Oats—Spring (A)	80 to 100	Mar. 1-May 15	Mar. 15-May 15	Seed, Hay	Moist clay loams
Rye—Winter (WA)	75 to 100	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Sept. 1-Nov. 15	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Moderate drainage, wide adaptation
Rye—Spring (A)	75 to 100	Mar. 1-May 15	Apr. 15-May 1	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Moderate drainage, wide adaptation
Wheat—Winter (WA)	80 to 120	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Seed, Hay	Bench and bottom lands
Wheat—Spring (A)	80 to 120	Mar. 15-May 1	Mar. 15-May 1	Seed, Hay	Bench and bottom lands
CHEAT OR CHESS (WA)	60 to 75	Sept. 1-Nov. 1		Hay, Seed	Poor lowlands—waste places
CLOVERS Alsike (SP)	6 to 8	Feb. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Fertile, acid lowlands
Ladino (SP)	6 to 8	Apr. 1-June 15	Apr. 1-June 15	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Moist, fertile soils
White (SP)	6 to 8	Apr. 1-June 15	Apr. 1-June 15	Pasture, Seed	Moist, fertile soils
Red (SP)	10 to 12	Feb. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Seed, Pasture	Well drained, fertile soils
Mammoth Red (Bi)	10 to 12	Feb. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Pasture	Fertile uplands moderately moist
Sweet—Yellow (Bi)	12 to 15	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Pasture, Seed, Green Manure	Light to medium soils of low acidity
Sweet—White (Bi)	12 to 15	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Seed, Pasture, Hay, Green Manure	Light to medium soils of low acidity
Crimson (A)	12 to 15	Sept. 10-Sept. 30 Apr. 1-June 15		Seed, Green Manure	Well drained, fertile soils
Strawberry (LP)	6 to 8	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Alkali & Saline Soil Pastures	Moist alkali soils
Subterranean (WA)	8 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1		Pasture, Seed	Uplands—reasonably well drained
CORN—Field (A)	8 to 12	May 1-June 1	May 1-June 1	Silage, Grain, Green Feed	Fertile loams or clays, well drained
CRESTED WHEATGRASS (LA) Broadcast Rows	10 to 12 2 to 5		Mar. 1-June 1	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Drylands
FESCUES Chewings (LP)	12 to 18	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 20-May 15	Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Well drained, fertile benches
Creeping Red (LP)	12 to 18	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Well drained fertile benches
Meadow (SP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 20-May 15	Hay, Pasture	Moist Meadowlands
Alta (Tall) (LP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 20-May 15	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Wide soil adaptation
FLAX—Fiber (A)	85 to 110	Mar. 15-Apr. 20		Fiber	Fertile clay loams
FLAX—Seed (A)	30 to 45	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 15	Seed	Fertile clay loams
KALE—1000 Headed (Bi)	1 to 1½	Apr. 15-June 15		Fall and Winter Succulence	Fertile loams
LOTUS Birdsfoot Trefoil (LP)	5 to 6	Apr. 15-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Moist soils, acid or mild alkali
Big Trefoil (LP)	4 to 5	Apr. 15-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Moist soils, acid or mild alkali
MEADOW FOXTAIL (LP)	12 to 18	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Low, poorly drained lands
MILLETS Foxtail (A)	20 to 25	May 15-June 15		Hay, Seed	Warm, fertile loams
Japanese (A)	25 to 35	May 15-June 15		Pasture, Green Feed	Loams, shot clays in coastal areas
Proso or Hog (A)	25 to 40	May 15-June 15		Seed, Green Feed	Warm loam soils
ORCHARD GRASS (LP)	20 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 1-May 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Well drained soils

LILLY'S FARM SEED PLANTING CHART — Continued

Abbreviations: A, Annual; WA, Winter Annual; P, Perennial; LP, Long-lived Perennial; SP, Short-lived Perennial; B, Biennial; ML, Medium Long-lived.

CROP Listed alphabetically under the names most commonly used in the Northwest	POUNDS OF SEED PER ACRE	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING		PRINCIPAL USES Market conditions often deter- mine whether a crop should be pastured, cut for hay or left for seed.	SOIL ADAPTATION It is more profitable to suit the crop to the land than to change the land for the crop.
		West of Cascades Safe Spring seeding dates for perennial grasses depend on soil moisture content.	East of Cascades Lack of dates indicates that the crop is not generally adapted to that region.		
PEAS—Field Winter—Austrian (WA)	65 to 90	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Sept. 10-Sept. 30 Mar. 1-May 1	Seed, Hay, Silage	Clay loams and bottom lands
Spring—Canada (Yellow) (A)	75 to 100	Mar. 1-May. 1	Apr. 1-May 1	Seed, Hay, Pasture, Silage	Well drained clay & loam soil
Spring—Alaska (Green) (A)	120 to 140	Feb. 1-May 1	Mar. 1-May 1	Seed, Pasture, Silage and Dry Edible	Well drained clay & loam soil
Marrowfat (A)	90 to 120	Mar. 1-May. 1	Apr. 1-May 1	Seed, Hay, Pasture, Silage	Clay and loams
RAPE (Bi)	3 to 5	Apr. 15-June 15		Pasture, Seed	Fertile loams and bottoms
REDTOP (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 1-May 20	Pasture, Hay	Wet lands
REED CANARY GRASS (LP)	6 to 8	Sept. 1-Sept. 15 Apr. 15-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Hay, Seed, Silage	Swampy wet or bottom lands
ROOT CROPS					
Carrots (Bi)	2 to 2½	May 1-June 1	May 1-June 1	Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
Mangels (Bi)	6 to 8	May 1-June 1	May 1-June 1	Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
Rutabagas (Bi)	2 to 3	May 1-June 1	May 1-June 1	Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
Turnips (Bi)	2 to 3	Aug. 1-Sept. 1 Mar. 1-June 1	May 1-June 1	Fall and Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
RYE GRASSES					
Common—Oregon (WA)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15		Seed, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
Italian (Bi or SP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15		Seed, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
Pacey's (Short Seeded Per.)	15 to 20	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 1		Lawns, Pasture, Hay	Low lands— poor drainage
Perennial—English (SP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 1		Seed, Pasture, Hay	Low lands— poor drainage
SORGHUM (A)	4 to 8	May 10-June 1	May 10-June 1	Green Feed, Silage, Fodder	Warm, deep, fertile loams
SOYBEAN (A)	35 to 60	May 1-June 1	May 1-June 1	Green Feed, Seed, Hay	Warm, fertile loams
SUDAN GRASS (A)	Rows 8 Broadcast 25	May 1-June 15	May 1-June 1	Pasture, Hay	Warm clay loams
SUNFLOWER (A)	10 to 15	May 1-June 1	May 1-June 1	Silage, Turkey Pasture	Clay loams
SWEET VERNAL GRASS (P)	15 to 20	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 1		Hill-land Pasture	Well drained uplands
TALL MEADOW OAT-GRASS (LP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 1	Mar. 15-May 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Fertile, well drained uplands
TIMOTHY (SP)	8 to 10	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 1	Mar. 15-May 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Fertile, moist, medium to heavy soils
VELVET GRASS or MESQUITE (P)	15 to 20	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Pasture, Hay, Seed	Wide adaptation
VETCHES					
Common or Gray (WA)	50 to 75	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Feb. 15-Apr. 15		Hay, Seed, Silage, Green Feed	Well drained, fertile loams
Willamette (WA)	60 to 75	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Feb. 15-Apr. 15		Seed, Hay, Silage	Well drained, fertile loams
Hairy or Winter (WA)	20 to 40	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Mar. 15-May 15	Seed, Green Manure, Pasture	Wide adaptation, good drainage
Hungarian (WA)	50 to 75	Sept. 15-Nov. 1		Hay, Green Manure, Seed	Medium wet, acid soils
Purple (A)	60 to 80	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Mar. 1-Apr. 15		Seed, Green Manure	Well-drained clays or loams
Hay Mixtures Grasses & Legumes (P)	25 to 30	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 15-May 15	Hay	Fertile clays, loams, bottom lands
Pasture Mixtures Grasses & Legumes (P)	20 to 30	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 1	Mar. 15-May 15	Pasture	Widely adapted



REED CANARY GRASS

A FIELD OF ALTA FESCUE

SUPPORT OATS

LOOK FOR THE NAME "LILLY'S BEST"

FOGG-IT Garden Fogg Nozzle



The perfect answer for watering seed beds, newly seeded lawns, plantings, all tender plants such as fuchsias, begonias, orchids. Excellent for fixed spraying and cooling installations.

Creates humidity — a must for lath or greenhouses. Efficient with high or low water pressures.

\$1.95 ea.

ELKAY Hose Nozzle

From a Powerful Jet to a Soft Spray — Thumb Dial a variety of spray patterns and pressures. Flat fan shape (as well as cone shape). Soft spray or heavy rain drops. Long stream for distant watering. Instant water shut-off. Power jet stream valuable for fighting fires. \$1.50 ea.



LAZY-JOE Hose Holder

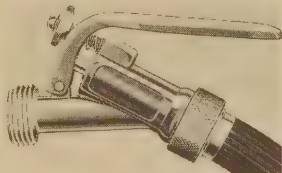
Saves hours of watering time. Set your regular hose nozzle on Lazy-Joe Holder and stick it in the ground. Ideal for watering slopes and terraces holds hose at any angle.

for up-hill or down-hill watering. Fits 3/4" hose end. 35c ea.

TIP-OFF

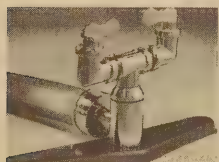
Water Hose Control Valve

It's on — off — full — or reduced volume by a flip of the thumb. Fits all standard hose attachments, sprayers, wands, sprinklers, nozzles, etc. Water when and as you want it. No running back to the faucet, no tiresome gripping. \$1.89 ea.



ELKAY POWERSHOW'R

The Most Versatile Sprinkler

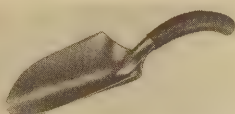


Can be used revolving or stationary, full circle, straight circle, or semi-circle. Speed of spinning, pattern of spray, distance, elevation controlled by merely a twist with two

fingers. Easy to lift and carry. Absolutely non-clogging. \$3.50 ea.

World's Finest — NO-BLIST'R Trowel

Curved handle with special "velvet" grip, fits contour of hand; prevents blisters. Distributes work load evenly. Molded as a single unit from durable, solid cast aluminum alloy. Rust proof. Will give a lifetime of service. \$1.35 ea.



Self-Set GOPHER TRAP

Efficient
Sure
Safe
Eliminates Dangerous Setting and Messy Unloading.



Is automatically set by holding the trap at a downward angle and squeezing the hand grips. To remove dead animal just squeeze hand grip to release. No possibility of injured fingers and no human scent to warn the next victim. 75c ea.

HANG-A-POT

Flower Pot Holder

Displays house plants more attractively. Provides safe, concealed support (eliminates ugly wires). Equally practical indoors and out. Easy to remove pot for watering. Reduces pot breakage. Sturdy construction — built to last. Handles all sizes up to 7". EASY — takes seconds to attach. 4 for \$1.00.

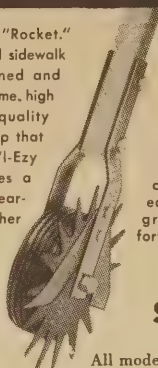


ROWE'L-EZY All Purpose Lawn & Garden Edgers

Rowe'l-Ezy "Rocket." Close coupled sidewalk edger. Designed and built to the same high standards of quality and workmanship that go into all Rowe'l-Ezy products. Features a new Rowe'l-Ezy shear action; cuts either forward or in reverse.

Model 50

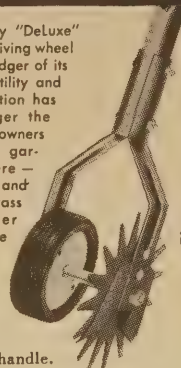
\$3.95



Rowe'l-Ezy "DeLuxe" with offset driving wheel is the finest edger of its type. Its versatility and ease of operation has made this edger the choice of home owners and professional gardeners everywhere — cuts, trims, borders and edges anywhere grass grows; cuts either forward or in reverse.

Model 100

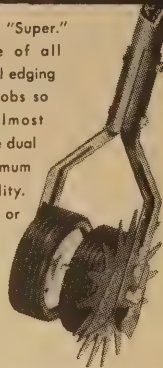
\$4.95



Rowe'l-Ezy "Super." The ultimate of all edgers. Does all edging and trimming jobs so effortlessly, almost operates itself. The dual wheels give maximum traction and stability. Cuts either forward or in reverse.

Model 200

\$5.95



All models have 48 inch handle.

Pines LAWN EDGE TRIMMER

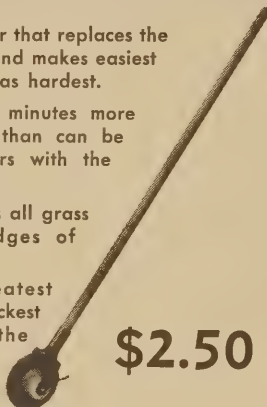
"Trims What the Mower Can't"

The only Trimmer that replaces the small hand shear and makes easiest that work which was hardest.

It does in two minutes more and better work than can be done in two hours with the old hand shear.

It cuts and trims all grass lapping over edges of walks, curbs, etc.

Makes the neatest lawn in the quickest time and with the least effort.



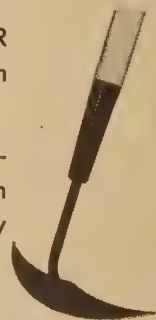
\$2.50

CRESCENT WEEDER

by Leckenby

This is the WEEDER to change garden chores into fun.

Long handle eliminates bending. Keen edge makes it easy to use.



60" handle ONLY \$2.95

Junior, 48" handle ONLY \$2.35

WICK LAWN EDGERS

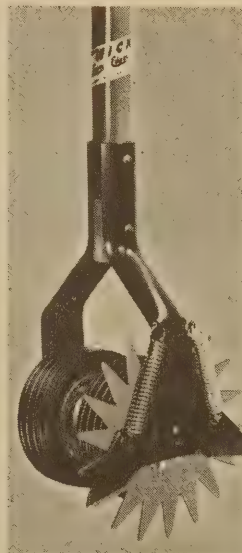
WICK LAWN EDGERS work while you walk! Only the WICK has the patented, spring-action cutting knife which makes the edger operate like shears and eliminates laborious sawing back and forth. Knife follows contour of ground, and will not dig or plow. This principle makes the WICK the easiest-to-use, most efficient lawn edger ever designed.

WHEN YOU USE A WICK, YOU USE THE BEST!



Model 051H \$4.98

The single wide-spaced wheel provides stability while edging and trimming around flower beds, trees, flagstones and against fences. Equally efficient along sidewalks and curbing. A universal tool at a low price.



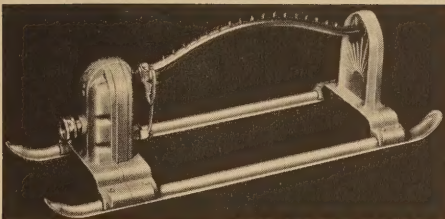
Model 052H \$5.48

The same as Model 051H, except has DUAL WHEELS for maximum stability around flower beds. Designed especially for the professional gardener, yet can be used proficiently by a youngster.



Model 053H \$4.48

Designed primarily for sidewalk and curbing use. Has same two-way cutting arrangement found in the more expensive models. Priced extremely low for such a high-quality tool.



AVON OSCILLATING SPRINKLER

The Sprinkler

**Most Recommended by
Landscapers, Gardeners and
Nurserymen**

Oscillating tube is made of Chrome Plated Brass to prevent corrosive build-up in oscillating joint. Avons Jet Controlled Spray covers a rectangular area up to 2400 square feet.



AVON MANUFACTURING CO.
WORCESTER 4, MASSACHUSETTS

ANDREWS 2-TUBE SPRINKLER

*The Best
Money Can Buy*



Operates at all pressures . . . low, medium and high. Combines superior flexibility and ease of handling with even distribution without waste or run-off. FULLY GUARANTEED.

	RETAIL PRICE
20 feet.....	\$2.50
30 feet.....	\$3.50
100 feet.....	\$8.75

VORTEX

Fertilizer Applicator

Even application of all water soluble fertilizers without pre-mixing.

\$5.00 each.



ANDREWS REEL

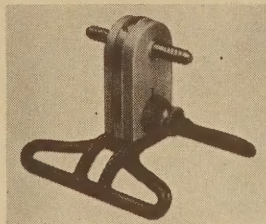


Makes it easy to wind and store your Andrews Sprinkler in a matter of seconds.

6 1/2" Reel.....	\$1.00
10 1/2" Reel.....	\$1.80

PLASTIC MAINTENANCE KIT

For repairs on vinyl plastic such as toys, wading pools, sprinklers, etc. 30c package.



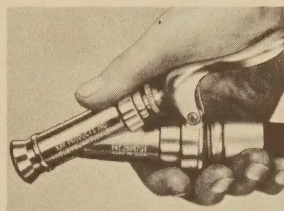
GREEN SPOT WATERITE SPRINKLER

The GREEN SPOT WATERITE is the most compact, best engineered oscillating sprinkler on the market. With a simple twist of the red plastic dial, it covers rectangular areas from 15' x 12' to 40' x 35'. Perfect water coverage! No dry areas between jets of water. No slowing down and over-watering at ends of sweep. It's America's finest, most efficient sprinkler. \$14.95.

SEE OUR COMPLETE LINE OF GREEN SPOT SPRINKLERS, NOZZLES, HOSE REPAIR ITEMS AND OTHER ACCESSORIES.

KAY LEVERSPRAY HOSE NOZZLE

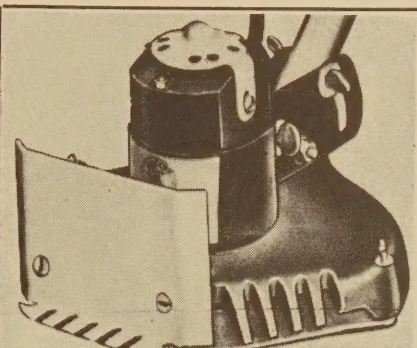
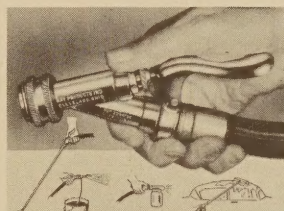
"SQUEEZE, it's on — RELEASE, it's off!" One hand control of mist — spray — jet — gush. Knurled nut locks any stream



you want. Saves water when sprinkling, car washing, etc. Chrome plated. K-100, only \$1.49.

KAY DELUXE LEVERSPRAY NOZZLE

Has threaded tip to attach fertilizer jar, car-wash brush, siphon, watering tool, etc. Turns water on or off or locks in position right at nozzle. Automatic lever action. Chrome plated. K-200, only \$1.95.



Faster, easier trimming with rugged MCCOY CLIPPER

A precision machined electric power tool to eliminate all tiresome hand trimming . . . along walks, fences, flowerbeds; around trees and buildings; over flagstones; even trims shrubbery!

Regular model	\$29.95
Deluxe model	\$37.50



**REEL
BUYS
for Home
Gardeners!**

every house
needs a

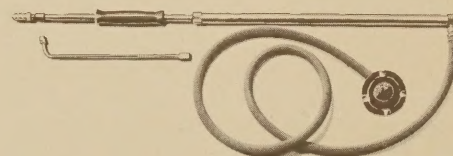
**CASTELL RAC
HOSE REEL \$7.45 TO \$15.95**

Avoid lugging, tugging, tripping. Keep hose safe from abuse . . . ready to use! Choose from 3 carefree new Super Series "16" models. Super-rugged steel disc drum design, free-reeling "PRESURE" Water Seal. Fits any standard faucet. 1-year Warranty.

CASTELL No. 116-RAC PORTABLE "WATER PORTER" (shown above) carries over 200 ft. 3/4" o.d. Garden Hose. Mounted on tubular steel Reel Barrow frame with lawn-pampering rubber-tired aluminum disc wheels. Full-swiveling 3 1/2' leader hose. **\$15.95**

CASTELL No. 316-RAC FAUCET-MOUNTING stationary type, capacity over 125 ft. 3/4" hose. Rigid pipe mount holds reel firmly on faucet. **\$7.45**

**Make Our Store
Your Headquarters
for All of Your
Gardening Needs!**



The Improved Pampco Sprayer

Still precision built of all brass construction to outlast and outperform anything similar on the market. Pumping action on in and out strokes. Spray fine mist or 35 foot stream with turn of patented adjustable nozzle. Now easy for the user to adjust or replace parts with the help of the new DO-IT-YOURSELF TOOL supplied with each sprayer. ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION AND THEN TRY IT YOURSELF.

MODEL G-107 J.R.	\$7.95
MODEL G-103 S.R.	\$9.95
JAR ATTACHMENT	\$1.50



Just write into the metal. It cannot wear off. Low cost PERMATAGS actually become more legible with age. Will not rust.

24 Labels25c

Handy Speedy PLANT TIE

TWIST-EMS

Strong, dark green "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing — protect stems, speedily and permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs, and vegetables.

Box of 200, 4-inch size25c
 Box of 100, 8-inch size25c
 Box of 100, 16-inch size50c
 Pkg. of 50, 8-inch size15c
 Pkg. of 35, 8-inch size10c
 250 ft. continuous roll\$1.00

New Weatherized



TRELLIS NETTING TRAIN-ETTS

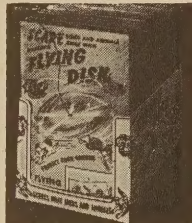
Ideal support for SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, POLE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES. Hung in 5 minutes. Doesn't rot like string, nor burn tendrils like wire.

60-inch x 72-inch 65c
 60-inch x 96-inch 85c
 60-inch x 180-inch\$1.25

FLYING DISK

Shiny, whirling disks of aluminum — to scare birds and animals away from planted areas, berries, trees, etc.

Pkg. of 10 Flying Disks, 25c



HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

Grows Better Plants Faster in SOIL, SAND or WATER. Simply dissolve and water all your houseplants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs, lawn. Produces more and larger flowers and fruit. Excellent for seedlings, cuttings, transplants. Contains all nutritional elements — plus vitamin B1. Feeds instantly.

1 oz. pkt. (72 to cs.)10c
 3 oz. pkt. (36 to cs.)25c
 7 oz. pkt. (24 to cs.)50c
 1 lb. can (12 to cs.)\$1
 10 lb. drum (makes 1,000 gals.)\$8
 25 lb. drum (makes 2,500 gals.)\$15
 50 lb. drum (makes 5,000 gals.)\$25
 100 lb. drum (makes 10,000 gals.)\$40



Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

SYFONEX

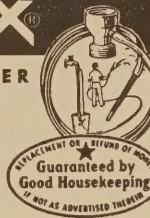
BRASS SIPHON MIXER

Applies soluble fertilizers, weed and pest-control chemicals accurately mixed and automatically as you sprinkle.



Can be attached to faucet, between hose lengths or behind nozzle. Siphons chemical concentrate from separate container and mixes 1 part to 16 of water while sprinkling. Assures safe, easy feeding and care of lawns, gardens without danger of burn-outs. Precision made of corrosion-proof brass. Stainless steel check valve.

Individually boxed, \$2.50 ea.



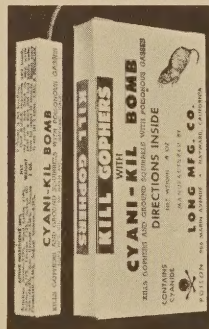
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

CYANI-KIL BOMB

KILLS GOPHERS MOLES

FAST SURE SAFE

Poisonous gasses fill runways fast. Sure death to all burrowing rodents.



Single Pkg. of 4

Full directions on each package of 4.
 PACKAGE OF 4 BOMBS — 60c

The Safe, Sure Way to Kill Rats and Mice

Use Hopkins warfarin, a palatable bait mixture naturally attractive to rats and mice. Prompts continuous feeding — brings quick, efficient control. Available in clean, safer, bite-size pellets and in Redi-Mix granular form. Rats and mice love it — and it kills them!

In home, farm and institutional sizes — a package for every need

	Pellets	Granular
1-lb. can	\$.95 each	\$.80 each
2-lb. can	1.60 each	1.40 each
5-lb. bag	3.25 each	2.85 each
50-lb. bag	27.50 each	25.00 each

Hopkins Rattunni — complete with 1 lb. of pellets . . . \$1.25 each

Hopkins Aqua-Deth (water-soluble warfarin) and Hopkins 0.5% warfarin concentrate available.



• PELLETS
 • REDI-MIX



Stop That Dog With Grant's

Keep your lawn and bushes beautiful year 'round. Protect them from dog damage with Grant's Dog Repellent. No spraying or messy powders. Enclosed in safety-sealed metal containers, the Repellent produces pungent fumes which drive dogs away. Not affected by weather. Packed in airtight can, they are "factory fresh". Simple, clean and economical to use. 6 Repellents for \$1.25. Guaranteed effective 3 months.



KITTY LITTER

Solves Cat Owner's Biggest Problem

Absorbs Deodorizes

Eliminates unpleasant sandbox routine.

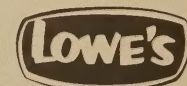
Makes pet cats easier to care for.

Lasts longer than sand and sawdust.



FULLY GUARANTEED . . .
 THOUSANDS OF SATISFIED USERS

Available in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. bags



PET PRODUCTS
 'Specially for Cats

Protect your garden from pests with GO-WEST bait

Kill garden pests fast—rain or shine! GO-WEST, the original apple-base bait, is impregnated with Metaldehyde and Sodium Fluosilicate . . . a sure-fire combination used successfully for over 25 years. Economical to use—easy to apply—quick results. Slugs, Sowbugs, Root Weevils, Cut-Worms, Ear-wigs, etc., are attracted by GO-WEST'S sweet-apple base and are quickly destroyed.

Let GO-WEST guard YOUR garden
from pest ravage!



You, too, can have Beautiful, Prize Winning

ROSES



A fertilizer made especially for roses . . . with substantial quantities of potash, magnesium, calcium, sulphur and trace elements as well as nitrogen and phosphate. These ingredients are guaranteed to give complete and balanced nutrition to roses producing dark green foliage and richly colored blooms.

THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.
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